The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6983.—VOL. XLII | THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On 23rd September, at Rockhampton, Queensland, Mrs. F. R. Hutchinson, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Braris, Molongio, Mrs. T. Shanahan, jun., of a daughter.

On Wednesday, 17th October, on board the Eagle, during the passage from Rockhampton to Sydney, of twin sons, Mrs. F. Forton, of Kunnes, Rockhampton.

On the 17th instant, at Cowra, Mrs. Curtis, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 19th instant, at Orange, the wife of Edward Comber, Esq., of a son.

On the 20th instant, at Edgecombe Cottage, Ashfield, Mrs. E. W. Hollinworth, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Eleanorville, Ashfield, Mrs. Fred. Underwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th ultimo, at Sullivan's Falls, Manning River, by the Rev. A. M'Intyre, Mr. John Middlemiss, farmer, Taree, late of Duns, Berwickshire Scotland, to Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Jackson, farmer, late of Kildonnon, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, at Gedolphin, Guyong, Bathurst, of bronchitis, Mary Louisa, the beloved daughter of Richard and Emma Glasson, aged eight years.

On Sunday, the 21st instant, at the residence of her parents, 110, Victoria-street, Minnie Augusta, elder daughter of Mr. F. J. Garrick, aged 3 years and 7 months.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, at his father's residence, Homebush, Tremayne Hyde, younger son of J. H. Potts, Esq., aged 19 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship

SALSETTE,

R. METHVEN, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of November, touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd October, 1860.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Rates of passage money on the Australian Line, which include stewards' fees, table wines, bedding, linen, cabin furniture, &c., will be, for the sea-passage only, as follows:—

	Single.	
Between Southampton and Sydney ...	£150	
Ditto Suez and ditto	130	
Ditto Ceylon and ditto	70	
Ditto Madras and ditto	80	
Ditto Calcutta and ditto	80	
Ditto Bombay and ditto	88	

Second-class, European servants, and children (over 3 and under 10 years of age) half the above rates.

Passengers proceeding beyond Galle will be transhipped into one of the company's Indian mail contract steamers, where accommodation is specially reserved for the Australian passengers to England.

Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder to the advantages secured by the company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to the through passengers at the same time as the passage ticket at the following rates:—

For first-class passenger, ...	£7	0
Second ditto ditto	3	10

Passage to or from Melbourne, £10; King George's Sound, £25.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

22nd October, 1860.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—The PHANTOM leaves daily—Fares ONE SHILLING.

Circular Quay, for Manly	10.15	2.15	6 0
Woolloomooloo, for ditto	10.30	2.30	—
Manly, for Sydney ...	8 15	12.0	5 0

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Cheap Excursions.

STEAM to PARRAMATTA, ONE SHILLING.

The well-known steam packets plying between SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA convey passengers at the following rates and hours:—

From Parramatta..... 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m.
From Sydney .....9 a.m., 1·15 p.m., 4 p.m.

And on SUNDAYS.

Leaving Sydney at 9 a.m., and returning at 4 p.m.

FARES:

Cabin .....1s. 6d. ... return tickets, 2s. 6d.
Steerage...1s. 0d. ... return tickets, 1s. 6d.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO

CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 12 noon.
ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m., returning from GOSFORD at 1 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf, 25th October.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY, 3 p.m.

HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

CLARENCE TOWN direct.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY, 1st November, 7 a.m.

BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.

GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 6.

FROM BRISBANE TO

IPSWICH.—BRISBANE, three times a week.

MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, MONDAY, 5th and 19th November.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

TIME TABLE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER EAGLE, for three months.

Leave SYDNEY	Thursday	25th Oct.	15th Nov.	6th Dec.	27th Dec.	17th Jany.
Arrive at GLADSTONE	about Wednesday	31st "	21st "	12th "	2nd Jany.	23rd "
Leave GLADSTONE	about Thursday ...	1st Nov.	22nd "	13th "	3rd "	24th "
Arrive at ROCKHAMPTON	about Friday	2nd "	23rd "	14th "	4th "	25th "
Leave ROCKHAMPTON ...	about Saturday.....	3rd "	24th "	15th "	5th "	26th "
Arrive at GLADSTONE...	about Sunday.....	4th "	25th "	16th "	6th "	27th "
Leave GLADSTONE	about Monday	5th "	26th "	17th "	7th "	28th "
Arrive at SYDNEY.....	about Saturday.....	10th "	1st Dec.	22nd "	12th "	2nd Feb.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s, Office, Sydney, 25th October, 1860.

H. M. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER. — The DARING sails on SATURDAY. Apply on board, at the Market Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the HUNTER during the month of OCTOBER.

FROM SYDNEY—

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.

FROM MORPETH—

The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.

A vessel for CLARENCE TOWN direct, twice during the month.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices foot of Market-street.

FLYING FISH FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SCHOONER AUSTRALIA, for the MANNING RIVER. Cargo received by WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Agent, foot of Market-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The keen LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

MANNING RIVER REGULAR TRADERS.—From the Flour and Grain Wharf, foot of King-street, the POLICEMAN, Captain RUWALD; the AVENGER, Captain NICHOLS, are now ready to receive cargo, and will sail immediately.

Apply on board; or to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner BLACK DIAMOND, ROBINSON, master, will sail for the Pelican Tree, on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The fast sailing schooner, DON JUAN, will be ready to take in cargo on THURSDAY, and will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR BRISBANE.—The OTAGO, BROWN, master, is fast loading at Barker's Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

YARRA, for MELBOURNE.—For Passengers only.—Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading and pass ENTRIES by noon TO-MORROW.

MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS TO MELBOURNE.—The clipper barque MIAMI, E. STAFFORD, commander, on SATURDAY first.

For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The favourite regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, CLEARS at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sails the following day.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodation, with wines, beer, spirits, bedding, &c., provided), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The A1 clipper-brig GAZELLE, 220 tons, will commence loading in a few days.

For freight or passage, apply at the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

FOR OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND, direct.—The first-class clipper barque LION, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, commander, will sail for Otago on or about the 1st of November. Has room for a few tons of light freight or drays.

For which or cabin passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM, senior, or to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR GALLE.—The fine A1 thirteen years ship NAOMI, 700 tons register, P. SAYERS, commander, will sail in a few days. Has a full poop, and first-rate accommodation for passengers.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brigantine ELLEN ELIZABETH, will sail for the above port on the 31st instant. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The clipper Hamburg barque LOUISE, Captain RODDEN, will leave Newcastle for San Francisco about the 25th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Mr. GEORGE R. DIBBS, Newcastle; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For passengers and specie only.—The A1 clipper ship EXCELSIOR, H. FAITHFULL, Esq., commander, will sail on THURSDAY next; has good accommodation for passengers in the saloon.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years ship CANAAN, W. WILSON, commander, 840 tons register, will be quickly despatched and is now receiving cargo, having nearly all her dead weight engaged. This vessel is well known for her superior qualities, and offers a very desirable opportunity for either passengers or shippers.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain WILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—Under positive engagement to sail on or before TUESDAY, the 13th proximo.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, commander, has nearly the whole of her dead weight and a considerable quantity of her wool stowed, will sail punctually to her time. Intending passengers will find this fine ship one of the most eligible conveyances on the berth.

For freight or passage early application is necessary, to Captain MONRO, on board, at the Circular Quay (West); or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS—For LIVERPOOL direct.—Passage money, £16 and upwards.—The magnificent clipper ship CHAMPION OF THE SEAS, 2300 tons register, T. M OUTRIDGE, commander, will sail from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, 10th November, 1860.

The CHAMPION OF THE SEAS is acknowledged to be one of the handsomest clipper ships afloat, and, to passengers returning to England, offers advantages rarely to be met with. She is fitted up in the usual elegant style of the ships of the Black Ball and Eagle Lines.

SALOON.—Passengers are provided with all bedding, linen, and cabin requisites. The state-rooms are unusually large, and well lighted by side ports. The ladies' saloon is beautifully fitted up with lounges, easy chairs, piano, library, &c. A cow will be placed on board.

SECOND CLASS passengers will find, on inspection, the accommodations set apart for their occupation superior to any other ship on the berth. The ship provides all cabin furniture, table utensils, crockeryware, &c., as well as steward's attendance.

THIRD CLASS and STEERAGE passengers have on board this ship the advantage of enclosed state-rooms, which are fitted-up and ventilated with a special regard to their comfort. A qualified surgeon will accompany the ship.

A stewardess is appointed to wait on lady passengers.

Rates of Passage.—Saloon, £70; 2nd cabin, £35; 3rd cabin, £20 and £18; steerage, £16.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or, to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

SHIP SOLWAY, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately for Botts' Wharf, and to take notice that the ship will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

SHIP ALT MECKLENBURG.—Captain KORFF will not be responsible for any DEBTS which his crew may contract while in this port.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the ship DIRIGO must be rendered in duplicate, under cover, to Captain EMERY, No. 2, Macquarie-place, to be recognised, on or before THURSDAY, 25th instant.

FREIGHT for CHINA.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE for the Cargo of Coals per Mary O'Brien, from Sydney to China, say about 1800 tons. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 15th September.

VESSELS for SALE.—The brigantine TRITON, and schooner CUMBERLAND. MOLISON and BLACK.

PLEASURE BOATS.—For SALE, by the undersigned a Sailing Boat and a Pulling and Sailing Boat. Price very moderate. BEIT and MACDONALD, wine and spirit merchants, 6, Wynyard-street.

RIFLEMAN SAILS SATURDAY MORNING at Eight o'clock.

RIFLEMAN. Come in, "bag and baggage," early on FRIDAY.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DOUGLAS RUTHERFORD.—Mr. DOUGLAS RUTHERFORD, from Jedburgh, is requested to apply to Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney, who have important news for him from home. Any information will oblige his friends.

DAVID DOBIE.—Enquiry having been made from Alva, Stirling, Scotland, relative to DAVID DOBIE, who arrived in this colony per ship David M'Iver, on the 14th September, 1858. Any person who can afford information respecting him is requested to have the goodness to communicate the same to this office.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 24th October, 1860.

CHALLENGE.—I am open to ROW Patrick Mulnall for £10 or £20, in equal boats. JOHN CONNOR.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Director—Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.

Douglas Jerrold's Great Domestic Drama of the RENT DAY,

in which Mr. RICHARD YOUNGE will appear, supported by the entire dramatic company.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, October the 25th. The performances will commence with the favourite drama in three acts entitled, THE

RENT DAY; OR, DISTRAINING FOR RENT

Martin Heywood ... ... Mr. RICHARD YOUNGE.
Toby Heywood ... ... Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.

And conclude with the laughable farce of

BURIED ALIVE.

In preparation, the celebrated local drama which has created the greatest sensation in London, of GOLD.

COLEMAN'S FLIGHTS through the Realms of Fun, Farce, and Fancy. Temperance Hall, TUESDAY next.

LECTURES ON BOTANY.—The Director of the Botanic Gardens, will commence a series of Lectures on Structural and Systematic Botany, in the Lecture Room attached to the establishment, on MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at half-past four o'clock, p.m., to be continued on each succeeding MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the same hour.

The Lectures will be open as usual to the public.

Botanic Gardens, October 22.

RANDWICK AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY. A LECTURE, in connexion with this Society, will be delivered THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 7·30 p.m., by the Rev. G. H. MORETON. Subject Edward VI.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A Public MEETING in connection with the Sydney East Circuit Auxiliary of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held THIS EVENING, in the Wesleyan Church, WAVERLEY. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. The Rev. the President of the Conference, and the Revs. T. Adams, W. Schofield, the Ministers of the Circuit, and other gentlemen will address the meeting. A collection will be made in aid of the funds.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 29th of October, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

The friends and subscribers are earnestly invited to attend. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock by the President, the Hon. G. ALLEN, Esq., M.L.C.

A collection will be made in aid of the Society.

A TEA PARTY will be held in the Catholic School-room, Parramatta, on MONDAY EVENING next, October 29th; the proceeds to assist in liquidating the debt on St. Patrick's Church. A splendid band will attend. Tickets, 3s. each.

FIELD OF MARS, HUNTER'S HILL.—The Commoners are requested to MEET on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 27th instant, at half-past 4 p.m., on the Hunter's Hill Wharf for the purpose of devising the best mode of rendering the Field of Mars' Common available for the construction of bridges and formation of roads.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—The General Annual MEETING of the Metropolitan and Counties Permanent Investment and Building Society, adjourned from the 11th October instant, will be holden at the Society's office, THIS DAY, the 25th October, 1860, at noon, to dispose of the business introduced at the former meeting. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, manager.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Tenth Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 29th October instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., when the following business will be transacted—To receive the Report and accounts of the Directors for the past half-year; to elect two directors in the room of Mr. Richard Jones and Mr. John Fairfax, who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election; to elect an auditor in the room of Mr. C. S. Ebsworth, who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election. All candidates are required to give written notice of their intention to apply for the office of director seven days before the day of meeting.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. RICHARD JONES and Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX have given the necessary notices of their being candidates for re-election to the office of Directors.

Sydney Insurance Company, 22nd October.

SYDNEY TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—A MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Turkish Bath, Spring-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

Spring-street, 23rd October.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—As the works for this institution are in course of rapid progress, the Committee earnestly solicit those gentlemen who have not yet handed in the amount of their respective donations to pay the same, without delay, to the collector, or to the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. C. M'CORMICK, District Courts Office, in order that current expenses may be discharged, and the institute at once opened to the subscribers and the public.

W. M'DONNELL, honorary secretary.
H. N. MONTAGU, acting secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PATRON:
His Excellency the Governor General.
PRESIDENT:
Sir William M. Manning.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Honorable T. A. Murray, Esq., M.L.A.
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B., M.L.C.
TREASURER:
G. K. Ingelow, Esq.
COMMITTEE:

J. B. Darvall, M.L.A.	Clark Irving, M.L.A.
Thomas Holt, J.P.	Major Fanning
Major Wingate, J.P.	John Fairfax
W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A.	Henry C. Dangar
S. C. Burt	J. M. Leigh
Alderman Williams, J.P.	H. H. Browne
W. V. Wild, M.L.A.	Captain Mayne
Thomas Walker, J.P.	Walter Lamb, J.P.
Samuel Cohen, M.L.A.	S. H. Pearce, J.P.
James J. Riley, J.P., Penrith	W. Harbottle
	S. A. Joseph
John Flavelle	G. K. Ingelow
Richard Jones	Captain Masters
Charles Kemp, M.L.A.	Captain M'Lean, J.P.
J. G. Ross	Robert Napier
A. G. M'Lean	William Still.
Charles Martyn	

The object of the above Association is to encourage the formation of Volunteer Corps, and to promote rifle shooting throughout the colony.

Any person is qualified as a member who subscribes, annually £1 1s., or upwards, or gives a donation of £10 10s., or upwards.

Subscriptions or donations will be gladly received by any of the Committee, by the Treasurer, or the undersigned—

E. W. WARD, } Secretaries.
WALTER LAMB, }

RANDWICK VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—TENDERS for UNIFORMS—No eligible tender having been received, fresh tenders are invited, until noon of SATURDAY, the 27th instant. All particulars may be ascertained by applying, by letter, or personally, at the Volunteer Office, Randwick.

H. CHESTER MASTER, Captain.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended the 30th September, 1860, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 24th October, 1860.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of RUSH and MOOFTER.—A first and final DIVIDEND of 10s. 6d. in the £ will be payable in the above estate, at the Stores of the undersigned, on THURSDAY next, 25th October, on all promissory notes and acceptances then produced. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO.

VETERINARY SURGERY.—At the request of a few individuals, JOHN STEWART, veterinary surgeon, has taken up his residence at Mr. James Lane's Hotel, Macquarie-street, Windsor. Horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs entrusted to his care will receive every attention. Charges moderate.

TO ——.—Why so cross, dearest? I am ever faithful. Have you not crushed me enough already.

PRINCE-STREET.—Why did you not keep your appointment? Come TO-NIGHT (Thursday), 7½; same place.

ACARD.—Dr. O'DOHERTY, late Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and Assistant Physician to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, may be consulted at his residence, 27, Botany-street.

DRS. PERCY and CO., Consulting Surgeons and Physicians, 37, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

GEORGE MOSS, Wine and spirit Merchant and General Importer, York-street, Sydney.

J. C. DIBBS, Commission Agent, Pitt-street, next the Exchange.

LIVERY and BAIT STABLES.—Dogcarts and Gigs TO LET on hire. JAMES WELCH, Pitt-street.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Underclothing Manufacturer, New-buildings, 94, Market-street East.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Sen., dentist (established 1842), George-street North, two doors from King-street, first floor at Mr. M'Mahon's, perfumers. Hours from 9 to 6.

MR. STANLEY having recovered from his severe illness, will resume his professional duties on THURSDAY (to-day), 25th instant, 471, Pitt-st. South.

PRIVATE SALES-ROOM for the Sale of House and Landed Property. GREER and CURTIS, 115, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Land and General Sale Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.

Cash advanced on wool and other produce consigned for sale, and also on deeds of freehold properties.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years those central and capacious stores on the Circular Quay, known as the Circular Quay Free Stores, where, on and after the 1st of November next, their business will be carried on, and their usual Weekly Produce Sale held every FRIDAY.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers, and brokers, 66, King-street West. Sydney, 15th October.

REMOVAL.—Mr. GILHOOLEY, Surgeon, to 219, Castlereagh-street South, opposite BELL'S LIFE Office.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. M. HUGHES has left Park-street, and will open his new Mart, King-street, late Adrain's, for the reception of goods, THIS DAY, for auction or private sale.

T. H. GREEN, Timber Merchant and Commission Agent, REMOVED to Wharf, Bathurst-street.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Colonial and Foreign Timber Merchants. Timber wharf, Bathurst-st.

W. DOODLAN'S VANS FOR HIRE. Furniture Removed in town or country. 64, Riley-street.

W. JENNINGS, cutler, surgical instrument maker, &c., George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Sydney. Trusses of every description always on hand. Surgical instruments selected from the best houses in Europe. Cutlery in endless variety.

£20,000, in sums of £300, to any amount, to LEND. R. FORBES, 78, King-st.

£3000 TO £30,000 to LEND, to facilitate the purchase of stations. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

DANCING TAUGHT, by Mr. W. CLARK, 75, William-street. Private lessons by arrangement. Quadrille Assembly on TUESDAY next. N.B.—The Ball Room to Let for one or two evenings per week.

PROSPECT.—Mr. W. CLARK'S long Quadrille Assembly, at Mr. Bates', on MONDAY next, at 8 p.m.

MR J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next. Admission by tickets only.

TO PARENTS.—A Family having three daughters will be glad to receive three young LADIES to educate with them; ages, from 10 to 15; attendance daily. A thorough English education, with French, music, singing, &c., is offered on reasonable terms. For cards, apply to SANDON, bookseller, 318, George-street.

60-62. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1860.

LEASE OF SHOPS IN GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.—TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 1st of November, for the LEASE for one year, of Shops Nos. 1 and 6, fronting George-street, in the New Markets.

Terms and conditions of Lease to be seen at the Office.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Municipality Council Chambers.
Redfern, 20th October, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—No eligible tender having been received for the ballasting and metalling of Pitt-street, fresh TENDERS will be received at this office until noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant. The specification may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the Council Chambers. At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration. By order of the Council,

GEORGE PHILBEN, Council Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY of the GLEBE.—Notice of Appeal.—A COURT of PETTY SESSIONS will be held in the Central Police Office, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 10th November, at 10 o'clock a.m., to hear APPEALS against the ASSESSMENT. Any person wishing to appeal must lodge at the Council Chambers, Glebe Road, a notice in writing, addressed to the Council Clerk, at least seven days before the holding of such Court.

CHARLES STOREY, junior, Council Clerk.

October 24th, 1860.

MUNICIPALITY of the GLEBE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 9 o'clock on MONDAY, the 29th October, from persons willing to contract for STUMPING Derwent-street and Derby-place. Further particulars may be obtained at the Council Chambers.

CHARLES STOREY, junior, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of W. W. ROWE, Storekeeper, Newcastle.—TENDERS, by letter, will be received at the office of the assignee, 66, Elizabeth-street, for purchase of Stock on hand in this estate, with or without lease of most eligible premises, at Newcastle, expiring on the 3rd February, 1862. The goods comprise everything required in a general store. The tenders accepted will be subject to approval of creditors. Particulars of stock and of income from the business can be had from the assignee's office.

ROBERT SEMPILL, official assignee.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JOHN PEARSON, of George-street, Hairdresser and Perfumer.—Tenders for Stock-in-trade, Goodwill, &c.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 29th instant, for the purchase of the entire STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of a general assortment of superior perfumery, and other goods generally sold in such business, together with the goodwill, fixtures, and other interest in and to this long established concern. The landlord is open to treat with a suitable applicant for occupancy. Inventory of stock can be seen at my office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. Terms, cash.

F. W. PERRY, Official Assignee, 125, Elizabeth-street.

22nd October.

IN THE TRUST ESTATE OF W. F. PICKERING.—The Trustees in the above estate hereby give notice that a further dividend of 6s. 8d. in the £ will be paid on all admitted claims on MONDAY next, the 29th October, at the stores of the undersigned.

C. S. HAIGH.

85, York-street, and Wynyard-square.

P.S.—With reference to the above, no claims will be admitted which are not received on or before that date.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of three first-class Buildings in George-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

PICKLED Pork and Peas-pudding, bacon and cabbage, mutton and mint sauce, roast beef, rump steak pie, curries, harricots. City Wine Vaults, George-street. JAMES SIMPSON.

OYSTER ROOMS, now ready for the reception of gentlemen, opposite Mr. Moffitt's, Pitt-street. G. CLARKE.

OYSTER ROOMS, Pitt-street.—G. CLARKE has opened the above premises, and trusts that those gentlemen who have so kindly patronised him at his late establishment will continue their favours. G. CLARKE.

£70 REWARD.—Pitt Town.—Whereas on the night of Tuesday, October 16th, a stack of HAY, the property of the Rev. THOMAS WILSON, was maliciously set on fire and entirely consumed; We, the undersigned, do promise to pay the sums opposite to our names to any person who shall prosecute to conviction the party or parties guilty of the above outrage.

Rev. Thomas Wilson	£20
Mr. J. M'Donald	10
Thomas Chaseling	10
James Dunstan	5
R. Mawson	2
— Smith	2
G. Cable	2
Thomas Hart	2
Michael Rape	2
James Lane	10
John Stewart	2
David Cobcroft	1
R. W. Cobcroft	1
A friend, per T. C.	1
	£70

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a CHEQUE for £12 5s. (payment of which has been stopped), drawn by Percival Wilkinson, Esq., A.M.S., in favour of D. A. C. G. Petrie. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the cheque at the Commissariat Office, Phillip-street.

A SILK UMBRELLA left in the HERALD Office. Apply to F. WILLIAMS, at the Office.

LOST, a smooth TERRIER, black and tan, answers to the name of "Puppy." Ten shillings reward. Mrs. SCREWS, 2, O'Connell-street.

LOST, either in Pitt-street or George-street, a Cairngorm BROOCH. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on application to the Master of the steamer Phantom.

LOST, TWO KEYS, in the neighbourhood of Surry and Victoria streets. Any one bringing them to 79, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Tuesday afternoon, between Sydney and the Glebe, a CHEQUE (Commercial Bank) drawn by Mr. G. K. Holden in favour of Mrs. Dale for £3 19s. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. CAMPBELL'S, dressmaker, corner of Kent and Druitt streets. Payment stopped.

LOST, between Sydney and Irish Town, on the 14th of October, English Open-faced Silver Verge WATCH, No. 1478, maker's name Alexander Doig, Musselburgh. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by bringing it to No. 187, Castlereagh-street, four doors from King-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Friday last, a Chestnut MARE, branded WR on the right shoulder, GJ on off shoulder, and white star on the forehead. A reward of £1 given if brought to ELIJAH BARNFIELD, Garryowen.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from paddock at Pennant Hills, on Sunday, 14th instant, a very dark Brown HORSE, 5 years old, branded WP; has three white feet, star on forehead, switch tail. If stolen, a reward of £5 will be paid on delivery of the horse at my residence, or at Mr. SANDYS', Windsor, on conviction of the thief; and if strayed, the sum of two pounds on recovery. THOMAS THOMPSON, Pennant Hills.

SYDNEY MAIL.—Circulation, 3806 Copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS for country and town editions received up to 8 p.m. on THURSDAY. Advertisements for town edition only received up to 8 p.m. on FRIDAYS. Copies of the MAIL to be had of all news-agents in town and country.

NEW PAPER FOR WIDE BAY.—TO ADVERTISERS.

The undersigned begs to inform the public, that the MARYBOROUGH CHRONICLE, WIDE BAY AND BURNETT ADVERTISER, will be published in a few days, at the printing office, Maryborough, Wide Bay.

The rapid settlement and progress of these Northern Districts demand a first-class newspaper, which is now being started, under favourable auspices, and with the promised support of the influential settlers and traders of these districts.

The high standard aimed at by the proprietor and publisher, will secure a large circulation, and no efforts will be wanting to make it worthy the notice of all persons who may be interested in these Northern Districts.

For the insertion of advertisements, apply immediately to Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, news agent, Bridge-street, Sydney. C. H. BUZACOTT, proprietor.

23rd October.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1861. Sold by SHERRIFF and DOWNING, 256, George-street, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED, LETTS' DIARIES for 1861, various sizes. SANDS and KENNY, booksellers and stationers, 392, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1861.—An invoice for SALE. GEORGE WERR, BEARDES, and CO., Lyons Buildings.

HOME, HOME, H. MARSH'S new Gallop, post free, 2s 6d. 269, George-street.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by Stodart, full compass, and to be SOLD cheap. Apply 211, Macquarie-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, ex Deva, on SALE, by the undersigned. BEILBY and SCOTT.

POTATOES, best Hobart Town, by the bag or ton. JAMES WELCH, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, California Wheat, Hazell flour. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

CEDAR.—A cargo on SALE, by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SALE, a Fine MILCH COW with CALF; can be highly recommended. J. SEYMOUR, Waverley.

FOR SALE, a very neat, well bred, bay saddle MARE, four years old, quiet to ride, no vice, 14½ hands high. Ap

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 17th October, 1860.

TENDERS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—Tenders are invited for the following Services; the full particulars of which are given in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Description of Service.	Date to which tenders can be received.
Conveyance of Mails (various roads) ...	Noon, 21th October
Ditto ditto ditto (Southern road) ...	Noon, 31st October.
Clothing	Noon, 23rd October.

E. C. WEEKES.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1860.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars, see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Court-house and repairs to Watch-house, Balranald	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th October
Erection of Watch-house, Bingera	
Erection of Watch-house, Bowenfels	
Erection of Watch-house, Tenterfield	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Ulladulla	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Adelong	
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Timbarra	
Erection of Watch-house, Lake Macquarie Road	
Erection of Watch-house, Howlong, near Albury	
Repairs to Berrima Gaol	
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, North Gundagai	
Construction of Timber Bridge on the Great Southern Railway, between Liverpool and Campbelltown	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th November
Supply of Iron for Fitzroy Dry Dock Works	
Supply of Timber for Fitzroy Dry Dock Works	
Supply of Mooring Rings for Circular Quay	
Construction of Hume Bridge	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th November
Construction of Great Northern Road, 2nd District	
Wollongong Harbour Works	
Erection of Lighthouse, Port Stephens	
Construction of Steam Crane for Newcastle	
Improvement of Kiama Harbour	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th November
Construction of Bridge over Jones' Creek (Kimo Road) and small Bridge at Kimo	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th November
Erection of Court and Watch-house, Nowra	
Designs for new Houses of Parliament	On 1st March, 1861.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1860.

THE following amended tables, fixing the times of arrival and departure of the RAILWAY TRAINS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, made by the Commissioner for Railways, to come into operation on the 1st November next, have been approved by his Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament 22nd Victoria, No. 19.

W. M. ARNOLD.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1860

DOWN. NEWCASTLE STATION.

Distance.	Stations. Trains leave—	Mixed Trains. a.m.	Mixed Trains. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Miles.					
—	Newcastle	6·30	2·30	7·10	2·45
1	Honeysuckle Point	6·36	2·36	7·16	2.51
4	Waratah	6·48	2·48	7·28	3· 1
10¼	Hexham	7· 8	3· 8	7·48	3·21
18	East Maitland ....Arr.	7·30	3·30	8·10	3·45
—	East Maitland ....Dep.	7·34	3·35	8·15	3·50
20	West Maitland ....Arr.	7·45	3·45	8·25	4· 0
—	West Maitland ....Dep.	7·50	3·50	8·30	4· 5
22	Wollombi Road	7·57	3·57	8·37	4·12
26¼	Lochinvar	8·10	4·10	8·50	4·25

UP. LOCHINVAR STATION.

—	Lochinvar	8·20	4.25	9· 5	4·40
4¼	Wollombi Road	8·44	4·39	9·19	4·54
6¼	West Maitland ....Arr.	8·50	4·45	9·25	5· 0
—	West Maitland ....Dep.	8·55	4·50	9·30	5· 5
8¼	East Maitland ....Arr.	9· 5	5· 0	9·40	5·15
—	East Maitland ....Dep.	9·10	5· 5	9·45	5·20
16	Hexham	9·33	5·28	10· 8	5·43
21¼	Waratah	9·54	5·49	10·29	6· 4
25¼	Honeysuckle Point ....Arr.	10· 4	5·59	10·39	6·14
—	Honeysuckle Point....Dep.	10· 7	6· 2	10·42	6·17
26¼	Newcastle	10·10	6· 5	10·45	6·20

IMMIGRANTS per TELEGRAPH.—With reference to the advertisement from this department, which appeared in the HERALD of the 18th instant, NOTICE is hereby given, that the ship having now been released from Quarantine, the Married and Single Immigrants under the Remittance Regulations, will be prepared to join their friends from the vessel at 4 o'clock, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, and the Single Females from the Depot, Hyde Park, on THIS and the following days, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 24th October, 1860

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
Deputy-Chairman—George King, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq.
Michael Fegan Murnin, Esq. | Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.
Medical Referees—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life. Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Premiums to cease in ten Years. Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
30	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	30	£3 14 10	45	£4 6 0
40	2 8 7	55	5 12 2	40	4 13 8	55	5 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid-up Capital	£1,260,000
Reserve Fund	252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto	5½ ditto

Drafts are now issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this Bank is now open at Eden, Twofold Bay, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Sydney, 1st September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

	Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TO MR. WILLIAM CUTHBERT.—Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned resident of Five Dock, and attendants upon your ministrations in that locality, having heard with indignation that certain mendacious statements reflecting upon your character as a minister of the Gospel, are in circulation; believing the said statements to be utterly FALSE, hereby beg to offer this expression of our entire confidence in you as our spiritual pastor. We also hope that the cloud that has been temporarily cast upon your prospects by those statements may be speedily dispelled, and that it may please the Lord in his good pleasure to spare you for many years to labour among us in His service, is the earnest desire of your's faithfully,

Robert Murray, for self and family
John Dening, ditto
John Crocker, ditto
James M'Knight, ditto
John Budd, ditto
Thomas James, ditto
James Hill, ditto
John Ferns, ditto
William Croker, ditto
Joseph Bishop, ditto
William Preston, ditto
Henry Heming, ditto
Henry Tilson, ditto
Mrs. Wilson, ditto
Mrs. Burnell, ditto

John Willings	E. Robertson
Shadrack Amor	Adam Redpath
Elizabeth Amor	J. Flippince
Edward Warren	R. B. Cumberland
Elizabeth Warren	L. Cumberland
W. Potter	J. Macvitie
E. Potter	K. Holland
M. A. Phillips	P. Nugent
W. Budd	Henry Amor
E. Budd	George Paton
W. Walters	James Anderson
John Donaldson	Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay
W. Mann	William Donaldson
John Clark	Thomas Donaldson
Thomas Dinham	Mrs. Donaldson
W. H. Taylor	James Donaldson
D. Alderton, jun.	Mrs Lambert
John Pitts	R. Lamb
Ousley Condell	S. Lamb.

Five Dock, October 20.

REPLY.
Five Dock, October 23rd, 1860.

To the Subscribers to the address dated 20th October, 1860.

My Dear Christian Friends,—In thanking you for the kind and spontaneous expression of your entire confidence in me as your spiritual instructor, permit me to say it is a source of much gratification to me to know that my feeble endeavours to further the spiritual and educational interest of the people of Five Dock for the two years and a half of my residence amongst you, have met with your concurrence and approval.

It is consoling both to Mrs Cuthbert and myself, when suffering under the infliction of grievous wrong and injustice, to feel that the heart of the people flow out in generous sympathy towards us in this our hour of trial.

Be assured your affectionate address will live in my remembrance, and the recollection of it will give me renewed strength in the work and labour of love, to which, under God's providence, I have been called. With every good wish for your soul's eternal welfare,

Believe me to be your faithful servant in Christ,
W. J. CUTHBERT.

TO Mr. J. JACOB.—Sir,—In answer to your letter in to-day's issue, I most solemnly declare I never gave you permission to ride Mr. Laver's horse (which you well know), and never, to the best of my belief, said anything that could be construed into a promise to lend you any horse.

Trusting you will not take such liberties with me again, I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
G. E. LAUDER, Riding Master.

TO Mr. WILLIAM BULL, George-street, Sydney Wheelwright.—SIR,—I beg to express my great sorrow for having so unjustly slandered your name and character, in having accused you of having robbed me of £15, which has caused you to commence an action in the Supreme Court against me, and I now publicly retract such slanders, and state that they were and are utterly untrue and unfounded.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SIMPSON, Yass.

October 24.

TO MY FRIENDS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY.—I was proposed, on the 16th instant, to inquire of Mr. Barkhausen, if he would like a Subscription raised in his behalf. I did so on the 11th. His answer was, I should not only feel thankful but grateful, and glad to find there are some who take an interest in me. I then got the list prepared, Mrs. Barkhausen headed it herself as a friend, £1. I wrote the two following lines at her request—one for 10s., the other for £1. I have the list and receipt (given without any conditions). The following morning Mr. B. objected. I have not applied for or received any money since, but returned the greater part the same time (I have proof), and shall be happy to return the remainder on application. Mrs. B. has said she did not expect any one to give less than a guinea, and did not want half crown subscriptions JAMES C MURRAY.

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, and others.—The undersigned begs to inform merchants, settlers, and others, that the Agreement between Messrs. Mort and himself having terminated, he intends to carry on the business of Wool Broker and Auctioneer of Colonial Produce, and trusts from his long experience in the business to obtain a share of their support. O. B. ESSWORTH. Wool, Tallow, and Hide Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney. 24th October.

NOTICE.—The Agreement which has heretofore existed between ourselves and Mr. O. B. Esworth has, THIS DAY, been terminated. MOUT and CO. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18th October.

TO STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, and others.—The undersigned begs to give notice that he has RE-OPENED those central STORES, in George-street, lately occupied by Messrs Betteridge and Haydon, in connexion with his present stores in Margaret-street, with a carefully selected stock of general groceries.

JOHN WATKINS.

GEORGE DAVIS, late of the Bark Huts Inn, Liverpool Road, begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the

MULWAREE INN,

adjoining Thorn's Crossing-place, contiguous to the town of Goulburn, and on the direct road to the Snowy River Diggings, as well as to Braidwood, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, Gundaroo, Cooma, &c.

The House is replete with every convenience, and the greatest care and attention will be paid to the requirements of travellers.

There is a splendid Camping Ground, where people can graze their stock, free of charge.

The WINES and SPIRITS, for quality, will be found unsurpassed in the colony; the bedrooms as comfortable as can be wished, and the Stabling will be under the care of an attentive groom, and superintended by the advertiser himself.

Charge for stabling.—Corn and hay in any quantity (no stint), 6s. per night.

Important to Travellers and Diggers.—Good breakfast, dinner, or supper, 1s. 6d. per meal; good beds, 1s.

Carriers can supply themselves with Corn and Chaff, at the lowest current rates.

STORES are attached to the building, where diggers and others can obtain such articles as they may require.

G. D. flatters himself that his long experience in business will be a guarantee that he knows how to conduct it properly.

MRS. CORNELIOUS begs to inform her numerous friends in Sydney, the Hunter River, and Northern districts, that, having removed from Morpeth to Sydney, she has taken very commodious premises 107, Harrington-street, which she intends to conduct as a private BOARDING and LODGING ESTABLISHMENT. Mrs. C., grateful for past favours, trusts her old friends will accord her their support, and assures them, that no exertion will be spared on her part to render them comfortable. 107, Harrington-street, one door from Church-hill.

J. BUNTING and CO., Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, 91, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.
Properties for sale or lease
Publicans' licenses and transfers attended to
Rents and debts collected
District Court plaints prepared
Moneys for investment
Cash advanced on properties for unreserved sale.

ROCKHAMPTON FINCHES and DOVES.—R. EASTWAY and SON have just received a large and splendid assortment of the above birds, and now for sale; cages in great variety from four shillings; wire work manufactory of aviaries and cages of all sorts. Birds bought or taken in exchange. 425, George-street, near the Markets.

RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.—Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots, at HUNTS, Jamison-street.

AN HONEST PUBLICAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Friends and Neighbours,—Grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my shop and tavern with a new and ample stock of choice WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make Drunkards, Paupers, and Beggars, for the sober, industrious, and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery, and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character, and all of peace—will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice—corrupt the ministers of religion—obstruct the Gospel—defile the Church, and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can.

I will thus "accommodate the public," it may be at the cost of my never-dying soul. I have a family to support—the trade pays—and the public encourage it. I have a character from my minister, and a license from the magistrate; my traffic is lawful;

CHRISTIANS COUNTENANCE IT;

And if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will. I know the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a woe "unto him that giveth his neighbour drink," and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling-block in a brother's way." I also read that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard-maker, without repentance, to share a better fate; but I wish a lazy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity, and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall, therefore, carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare.

Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to the Police Office, the hospital, the gaol, and the gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of them will satisfy you that I do what I promise.

JUDAS HEARTLESS.

N.B.—I teach old and young to drink, and charge only for the materials; a very few lessons will be sufficient.

PUBLIC MEMORIALS on behalf of Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, Proprietor of the Commercial Academy, Liverpool.—We, the undersigned, beg to express our deep sympathy with Mr. James Kennedy in his present embarrassed circumstances.

He has long been known as a useful and liberal contributor to the Colonial Press, and we trust by his acknowledged ability and industry he will be enabled to retrieve his position.

J. Hill, junior, J.P.	... ...	Sydney
Thos. Hill	... ...	Ditto
C. Fyrsebra	... ...	Ditto
H. Wager	... ...	Ditto
John Redgrave	... ...	Ditto
A. Ball	... ...	Ditto
M. A. Redgrave	... ...	Ditto
E. Strange	... ...	Ditto
A. Fletcher	... ...	Ditto
R. Strange	... ...	Ditto
T. Redgrave	... ...	Ditto
E. Page	... ...	Ditto
T. Strange	... ...	Ditto
A. Redgrave	... ...	Ditto
E. Crabtree	... ...	Ditto
C. Earnshaw	... ...	Ditto
H. Cohen	... ...	Ditto
S. Cohen	... ...	Ditto
Jas. York	... ...	Ditto
E. York	... ...	Ditto
W. Clarke	... ...	Ditto
J. R. Clarke	... ...	Ditto
M. A. Clark	... ...	Ditto
J. F. Staff	... ...	Parramatta
M. M. Elberan	... ...	Ditto
F. Griffiths	... ...	Ditto
J. Brightman	... ...	Ditto
F. A. Staff	... ...	Ditto
John Williams	... ...	Ditto
J. M. Gould	... ...	Ditto
Wm. Brett	... ...	Ditto
E. Brett	... ...	Ditto
L. Menser	... ...	Ditto
T. Williams	... ...	Duval
F. Richardson	... ...	Nelligen
F. Rashleigh	... ...	Ditto
J. H. Atkinson	... ...	Mudgee
H. S. Burns	... ...	Ditto
M. Mills	... ...	Ditto.

WE, the Undersigned, beg to express our deep sympathy with Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, under his embarrassed circumstances, and trust, by his industry and perseverance, he will yet have an opportunity to retrieve his position, and maintain it with credit alike to himself and the public:—

Samuel Moore, J.P.	... ...	Liverpool
J. S. Hind, M.D.	... ...	Ditto
S. Pearce	... ...	Ditto
William Thompson	... ...	Ditto
William Hatfield	... ...	Ditto
S. Arundell	... ...	Ditto
D. Tindall	... ...	Ditto
J. Hatfield	... ...	Ditto
G. H. Curtiss	... ...	Ditto
A. Burnham	... ...	Ditto
J. Willing	... ...	Ditto
W. Parsons	... ...	Ditto
M. Clarkson	... ...	Ditto
J. A. Burgess	... ...	Ditto
F. Brown	... ...	Ditto
James Farquhar	... ...	Ditto
J. Buchanan	... ...	Ditto
George Lillie	... ...	Ditto
H. Thompson	... ...	Ditto
W. Hurst	... ...	Ditto
D. Sutherland	... ...	Ditto
J. Munro	... ...	Ditto
J. Patmore	... ...	Ditto
R. Miller	... ...	Ditto
Thomas Wearne	... ...	Ditto
H. B. Berresford	... ...	Ditto
E. Howe, J.P.	... ...	Ditto
P. Mulholland	... ...	Ditto
J. G. Brown	... ...	Ditto
V. Stapleton	... ...	Ditto
P. Mantoos	... ...	Ditto
J. M. Andrews	... ...	Ditto
B. J. Salmon	... ...	Ditto

WE, the undersigned, beg to express our deep sympathy with Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, under his present embarrassed circumstances. We trust by his well-known ability and industry, that he will yet be able to retrieve his position, and maintain it alike with credit to himself and the public:—

P. Hallinan, D.D.	... ...	Windsor
J. A. Cunneen	... ...	Ditto
John Murray	... ...	Ditto
J. A. Jones	... ...	Ditto
R. White	... ...	Ditto
M. Flood	... ...	Ditto
J. Rowthorne	... ...	Ditto
J. Langford	... ...	Ditto
T. West	... ...	Ditto
Jas. Mountford	... ...	Ditto
C. Lee	... ...	Ditto
E. J. Jones	... ...	Ditto
N. Betsworth	... ...	Ditto
M. O. Bujan	... ...	Ditto
N. Brown	... ...	Ditto

WE, the undermentioned, beg to express our sympathy with Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, proprietor of the Commercial Academy, Liverpool. He has been long known to us as a useful public lecturer and contributor to the colonial Press, and we trust his indefatigable efforts will yet have fair play to retrieve his embarrassed circumstances:—

T. Dunstan	... ...	Wilberforce
E. R Hindon	... ...	Ditto
William Bragg	... ...	Ditto
H. Asbury	... ...	Ditto
John Susan	... ...	Ditto
T. Woolford	... ...	Ditto
R. U. Robinson	... ...	Ditto
Jno. Ford	... ...	Ditto
Geo. Cobcroft	... ...	Ditto
A. Edmunds	... ...	Ditto
D. Dunstan	... ...	Ditto
W. Ford	... ...	Ditto
Jas. Everingham	... ...	Ditto
R. Dunstan	... ...	Ditto
Thos. Mills	... ...	Ditto
S. Dunstan	... ...	Ditto
E. Dunstan	... ...	Ditto
J. Robinson	... ...	Ditto

☞ The duties of the above establishment recommenced at the new quarter, on and from the 1st of October; but pupils can join at any time, when the quarter will be charged on and from the date of entrance. See terms, &c. &c., in another column.

PATENT EXPANDING VENTILATING HATS.—The undersigned has just landed, ex Wave of Life a choice selection of the above, with a variety of Turban and Garibaldi Hats of an entirely new description; also an assortment of boys' Glengary Bonnets.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, 319, George-st., and 64, Market-st.

VOLUNTEERS' CAPS at B. MOUNTCASTLE'S 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

EXPIRATION PRESENT OF LEASE.—The great selling off of Boots and Shoes commences THIS DAY, at Commerce Hall, 786, George-street South, four doors north of Christ Church.

BOOTS and SHOES cheaper than ever, will be at Commerce Hall, George-street South.

OWING to the anticipated rush of business, each customer is respectfully requested to bring "change."

CRICKETERS' FLANNEL TROUSERS, made to order, well shrunk, 18s. per pair. J. B. TICKLE, 352, George-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. They are made to open behind or in front, with plain and gauntlet cuffs. Only 7s. 6d. each. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH for the MILLION.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, the People's Dentist, continues to supply his incorrodible Mineral Teeth, of unrivalled beauty, from one to a complete set, with every modern improvement (mastication, articulation, and first-class workmanship guaranteed), at the following charges:—

A single tooth, from ...	£0 10	0
Filling decayed teeth ...	0 5	0
Teeth extracted ...	0 2	6

☞ Observe the address—324, George-street North, near Hunter-street, and William-street, between Bourke and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo.

MR. LOUIS ESKELL has just received, from one of the firm in England, the Vulcanite Coral Suction Palates, which have received her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Can be had at 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TEN POUNDS FOR A SET OF TEETH complete.—Mr. L. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, is enabled to supply teeth upon the new vulcanite system, without wires, or other unsightly fastenings. They are perfectly incorrodible, will never change colour or decay. Their resemblance to the human teeth is inimitable. Upon this new principle, neither teeth nor stumps are extracted, or the slightest pain given whatever.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. Eskell's Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Elixir, for Purifying the Breath, removing unpleasant Odours, &c. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth. Price. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

MR. ESKELL'S Galvanic Tooth Paste for Preserving the Teeth. Price. 2s. 6d. per box.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—CHAVASSE'S Teething, 3d.; and Worm Powders, 6d. each; safe and effectual remedies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are recommended for curing erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing any purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin diseases, however desperate the case may be. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.
RETAIL PRICE LIST.
Wholesale buyers are reminded that a considerable reduction is made in the prices of the undermentioned articles, in Crouch's Stores:—

Black leather bags, 4s. 6d.	Gents' leather dressing cases, 5s. each
Life protectors, 2s. each	Fancy bird cages, 8s. 6d. each
Eau de Cologne, 6d. per bottle	Glass vases, 9d. each
Best Eau de Cologne, 1s. 6d. per bottle	Silk purses, from 3s.
Hair brushes, 1s. each	Steel pens, 9d. per gross
Back combs, 6d. each	Brown Windsor soap, 1s. per box
Bassinetts, 12s. 6d. each	Kitchen lamps, 2s. 6d.
Glove boxes, 1s. each	Boxes of tools, from 9d. each
Quill pens, 25 for 6d.	Poll combs, 1s. 3d. each
Note paper, small size, 5 quires for 6d.	Mathematical instruments, 11s. 6d.
Wax dolls, 7d. each	Hair brooms, 1s. 9d.
Magnets, 1s. each	Large size English mops, 2s. 3d.
Brooches, from 6d. each	Rimmel's lavender water, from 8d.
Gold keepers (warranted) 6s. 6d. each	German tactics
Chinese fans, 4d each	Pearl beads (best), from 9d. the string
Boxes of paints, 1s. each	Flutinas (best), from 38s. each
Six boxes of small box toys, for 1s.	Concertinas, 6s. each
Steel purse fittings (flat ends), 9d. the set	Children's accordeons, 1s. 6d. each
Thermometers (warranted), 2s. 6d. each	Fox and geese
Fancy metal boxes of matches, 9d. each	Bronze taper stands, with wax matches, 1s. 6d.
Carpet bags 5s. 6d. each	Brass compasses, 9d. each
Housewood work boxes, from 3s.	Leather blotters, 1s. 6d. each
Pocket knives, from 6d. each	Porcelain slates, 1s. 6d. each
Stereoscopic boxes, 1s. 3d.	Fire balloons, 1s. each
Shaving brushes, from 1s. each	Brass crayon holders, 1s.
Tooth brushes, 9d. each	Black crayons, 2d. each
Back gammon boxes	Fancy bellows, 3s. 6d. each
Drums, from 9d.	Toilet bottles, 1s. 3d. each
Small tooth combs, from 6d.	Papier maché tables, 21s. 6d. each
Table knives and forks, 2s. 6d. half dozen	Papier maché bread trays, 5s. 6d. each
Lead pencils, 6d. per dozen	Ladies' rosewood dressing cases, 12s.
Slate pencils, 3d. per 100	Ladies' guards, 6s. 6d.
Pocket-books, from 9d.	Children's swings, 10s. 6d. each
Solitaire boards	Best marking ink, 1s. 6d. per bottle
Pope Joan boards	Black and white bugles, 2½d. per oz.
British Workman, per vol., 1s. 10½d.	Chinese tea caddies, 2s. 6d.
Clothes brushes, 2s. 6d.	Ladies' leather reticules, 4s. 6d. each
Carving knives and forks, 1s. 3d. per pair	Wisks, 6d. each
Rack combs, from 6d. each	Egg boilers, 1s. 6d. each
Noah's arks, from 1s.	Goggles, 1s. per pair
100 of Chambers's best needles, in leather cases, 1s.	English clothes lines, 1s. per hank
Ladies' leather bags, with clasps, 4s. each	Gents' travelling cases, 5s. 6d. each
Hollow I. R. balls, 2d. each	Agate coat links, 9d.
Note paper, large size, five quires for 1s.	Glass shades, with stands, 14s.
Violin and bow, 4s. 6d. each	German silver pencil-cases, 1s.
Camp stools, 1s. 6d. each	Brass letter clips, 6d. each
China tea sets, 1s. 6d. each	Ebony parallel ruler, 3s. 6d.
Pearl card cases, 9d. each	Dominoes, 1s.
Chinese pearl boxes, 1s. 6d. each	China tea sets, 1s.
Geffering irons, 9d. each	Magnetic toys, 6d.
Salad spoon and fork, 1s. 6d.	Brass pencil sharpeners, 9d. each
Ladies' dressing cases, fitted, 50s.	Superior pocket books, 2s.
Pewter tea sets, 6d.	Glass Marbles
Plated lockets, from 9d.	Cube games, 1s. 3d. each
Clockwork gigs, 5s.	Violin bridges
Fancy gigs, with moving horses, 1s. 3d.	Violin pegs
Loose paints, 2d. each	Violin tail pieces
Pocket inks, 9d.	Tortoiseshell side combs
Portemonnaies, 6d.	Tortoiseshell back combs
Black picture frames, 2s. 6d.	Smelling bottles
Model dolls, 5s.	Silver-capped ditto
Exhibition dolls, 6s. 6d.	Crochet cases, 4d.
Fancy terra cotta vases, 1s 6d.	Crochet cases, best leather, 1s. 6d.
Gutta percha pen trays, 4d.	Ladies' leather reticules, fitted, 4s. 6d.
Knitting needles (20 in a box), 8d.	Iron safes, with 2 keys, 60s.
Drawing books, 1d.	Perambulators
Arrows, from 2d.	Jet bracelets, 3s. 6d. a pair
Flutes, from 4s. 6d.	Black bracelets, 1s. ditto
Superior school satchels, with locks, 4s. 6d.	Black brooches, 9d. each
Muslin-face dolls, 1s. 3d. each	Children's carts, 1s. 6d.
Two-jointed fishing rods, 6d. each	Marble boards, 1s. 9d.
Three-jointed ditto ditto, 9d. each	Bagatelle boards
Hand-bells, 1s. 6d. each	Microscope, superior
Floatlights, 4d. per box	Glass vases, 1s. each
Best purse silk, 3d. a skein	China vases, 1s. 3d. each
Fancy pin boxes, 1s. each	Box hair
Flower pots, 2s. 6d.	Violoncellos
French bracelets, 1s. 6d.	Envelope racks, 10s.
Taper stands with tapers and matches, 1s 6d each	Office inkstands, 8s. 6d.
Small cotton boxes, 2d.	Rosewood whatnots, 2s. 9d.
Boxes of tools, 9d	Letter boxes, 10s.
Cotton purses, 1d.	Pocket knives, 2 blades, 1s.
Steel slides, 2d.	Pen knives, 1s.
Pocket inks, 9d.	Steel scissors, 1s.
Music rolls	Wax fairies, dressed, 1s.
Terra cotta pomade pots, 1s. 3d.	Baxter's oil paintings, 6d.
Tricopherous for the hair, 1s. 6d. per bottle	Steel alberts, 1s.
Boxes of mandarin silk, 1s.	Steel shawl pins, 6d.
Games of le grasse, 2s. 6d.	Portfolios
Large picture books, 6d.	Matches, 4½ dozen boxes
Drawing pencils, 3d.	German-silver guards, 2s.
Carpet bags, 1s. 6d.	Ditto ditto ditto best, 2s. 6d.
Steel corkscrews, 1s.	Gents' alberts, 4s. 6d.
Circassian cream, 1s. 6d.	Papier maché pillar thermometers, 5s. 6d.
Bear's grease, 1s. 6d.	Brass rulers, 1s. 6d. each
Fancy bottles of scent, 1s.	Bronze pen wipes, 1s. 6d.
Papier maché watch stands, 16s.	Porcupine pen holders, 6d.
Chinese ivory draughtsmen, 25s.	Transparent slates, 6d.
China ash pans, 9d.	Jointed dolls, porcelain limbs, 8d.
Nail brushes, 6d.	Porcelain dolls, rag bodies, 1s. 6d. each
Bell brushes, 1s.	Electro-plated liquor stands, best, 21s.
Spectacles, 1s.	Cricket bats, large size, 3s.
Bone egg spoons, 6d.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at a quarter past four o'clock.

LANDS RESUMED FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

Mr. WANT gave notice of his intention of moving, on the next day of meeting, an address to his Excellency the Governor for a return of all lands resumed for railway purposes, amount of compensation paid, cases in which compensation had been applied for and refused, &c.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table by command of his Excellency the Governor further correspondence on steam postal communication, and moved that the same be printed.

Ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

The order of the day having been called for the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that an hon. member had given a notice of a motion on this order being called—"That the Legislative Council Bill of 1860 be referred for the consideration and report of a select committee"—and he submitted that that hon. member should take precedence.

The PRESIDENT said the hon. member referred to must be called on, and he now called on Dr. Douglass.

The hon. member not answering to the call,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that as the hon member who had given notice of this motion was not in his place, it was now for him to move the second reading of this bill. When he requested permission to introduce the bill, he entered into a brief analysis of its provisions, and referred to the circumstances which seemed to render necessary some legislation on the subject. Some step must be taken soon, whether by carrying out the constitution by the appointment of members at the expiration of the five years now drawing to a close, or by further legislation, it was now right that this House should enquire and arrive at some conclusion. He (the Colonial Secretary) had also reminded the House that their attention had been drawn to this subject during a former session in the speech of the Governor, and with a different Government. The House had then pledged itself to consider any proposal that might be submitted to it. The near approach of the termination of the five years, for which this first Council was summoned, rendered it necessary that the full consideration of the whole matter should no longer be delayed. He was aware that some objections had been made to the introduction of this bill into this House, but it did appear to him that by every rule by which we should be guided in matters such as this that it was to this House that this bill ought first to be submitted. It had been ungenerously said that the sole object in presenting this bill to this House in the first instance was to get it rejected. He could do no more than deny this;—his sole reason was that this House being affected by the bill ought, in his opinion, to be first consulted. He would now ask for the bill a full and fair consideration, and whatever the ulterior proceedings in the matter might be, he trusted that the course this House would now adopt would not be one which would prevent a grave and calm consideration of the measure in another place, where the matter must ultimately be considered, either during this session or the succeeding one. He had also reminded the House that he had always been favourable to an elective Council. After every consideration that he had been able to give to the matter, it appeared to him that a nominee Council was not likely to give satisfaction. It had been asserted—he believed proved—that no single instance could be found in which a nominee Council had given satisfaction. They had opinions of the highest value to this effect—authorities founded on the experience of other colonies—the opinions of statesmen in the Imperial Parliament. (No.) It appeared to him (the Colonial Secretary) that in proceeding for a nominee Chamber, the Legislature of the day had acted unwisely, and he was still of the same opinion. New South Wales was the only one of the Australian colonies, except the newly-established colony of Queensland, that had a nominee Council. All the others were enjoying the advantages of representative institutions. They had an elective Council in South Australia, in Victoria, in Tasmania, in New Zealand. All had their elective Councils. When he (the Colonial Secretary) had stated that they had high authorities, the opinions of statesmen, in favour of an elective Council, an hon. member had said "No." But that hon. member could have read very little on this subject, or had read with little profit—or he laboured under some serious misapprehension. In addition to the opinions of many others that might be quoted there was that of the present Secretary of State for the colonies, the Duke of Newcastle. That nobleman was speaking in reference to a bill introduced by Earl Grey. He said—

The Duke of Newcastle: He believed that the Bill of his noble friend (Earl Grey) adopted the principle of an elective Upper Chamber. The present Government had introduced a change in this respect, and he could not help thinking that the noble Earl at the head of the Government should, for many of the reasons which induced him to omit the nominee representatives from the local assemblies, have also omitted them from the Upper Chamber. The results of that nominee system had often brought legislation to a dead lock in the colonies, and, to use a term which had obtained great currency, the Upper Chamber had been frequently, as the only remedy, "swamped" by the Governor. Could any one, he would ask, maintain for a moment, that that was not a danger that ought to be avoided? The result of that system invariably led to remonstrances from the colony to the Government at home. The theory of a nominee Upper House arose from the old notion of Imperial Government, and from an idea that it was necessary to bind the colonies and the mother country together by some means other than those of mutual interest, and that while it may be desirable to give the colonists a representative body to attend to their interests, they must, at the same time, appoint a nominated body to attend to the interests of the mother country. Now, it appeared to him that in following this old-fashioned notion, the Government were, in the instance, and in others since their accession to power, pursuing the shadow instead of the substance of a conservative principle. They were pursuing the shadow of a conservative principle in appointing a nominee chamber of an imperial character, while they were dropping the substance of the really conservative measure, of making the body elective, and thereby introducing into it men who had an interest in the colony, and in the preservation of all that concerned its welfare, which a nominee body seldom had, and which he believed they never could possess. But then there were solid they must endeavour to assimilate the Upper Chamber to the House of Lords in this country. Talk of a House of Lords being made in the colonies out of the nominee elements of the Crown; why it was really laughable to maintain for one instant that there would be any similarity between such a body and the House of Lords in the mother country. Their lordships must deal with the matters as they found them. They found no element in the colonies to correspond with the House of Lords; and although, perhaps, in appearance the appointment by the Crown of representatives of the Crown might look rather more like a House of Lords than a body elected by the people, yet if their lordships came practically to examine that appearance, they would see how shadowy and unreal the whole theory was. Did any one suppose that if that assembly which he was now addressing were swept away, and a nominee Chamber appointed in its stead, that the nominee Chamber would possess the moral influence which their lordships possessed, and which he trusted they would long retain? The thing was impossible. Let them in any way provide for the superior influence of the members of an elective Upper House; let them insist upon a higher qualification, either of election or electors; let them give them a longer tenure of their seats, or make the area of representation more extensive; but let them not expect upon this measure, a sense of freedom and contentment in the colony, a scheme which much end in disappointment, and be the cause of future quarrel.

The only one of these colonies which retained a nominee Upper House was Queensland. And in one or other of the other colonies he found a precedent for almost every feature in the bill he had introduced. The principle of this bill was that the nominee element was to give way to the elective element. As to the details no doubt there would be great differences of opinion; and here he would observe that, in the clauses of the bill many of the provisions for such details were in STATING which was equivalent to leaving them blank, to be determined and filled up after the consideration by the Council, thus affording hon. members an opportunity of fully expressing their views,—which views, however, would no doubt have to undergo consideration elsewhere. One great objection to the bill, he was aware, was that the qualification of the electors for the Council was proposed to be the same as that of electors for the Assembly. It was alleged that to have the same class of persons returning members to both Houses was objectionable—that the one would be a mere duplicate of the other—that the whole conservative element would be destroyed, and that a pure democracy would be the result. But this was not without a precedent. In one of the most recent acts passed—that of Canada—clause 56, he found it provided that the qualification for electors for both branches should be the same.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON: What is that qualification?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: That was altogether another question. The objection taken was to having the same electors returning for both Houses, and this was what he had replied to; and he showed by some most recent legislation in another colony that there was a precedent for such a course. No doubt his hon. friend opposite would, by-and-by, pick out his weak points, and dwell upon them. Another objection which had been stated was, that the districts proposed were too small,—that the members returned for them would be a mere reflex of the other House. He had before this stated his view of the constitution of this colony, and it was that there should be two Chambers, and having secured two Chambers he thought it a matter of comparatively little importance by whom they were elected. The object was to have a second body to revise what might be the hasty legislation of the other. He believed, however, that any attempt to appropriate to this House any peculiar privileges—to assume functions proper to the House of Lords—would, he believed, only damage the Council in the eyes of the colonists generally. He thought it would be wise to accept two Chambers, established on such a basis as would give general satisfaction, and not, by offering obstruction, excite those feelings of dissatisfaction and disappointment which the proceedings of this House had already sometimes created. As to the mode in which he proposed to frame the districts he was not aware that there was a precedent until yesterday, but on looking at the Tasmanian Act he found that his own was very similar to it. The great objection he had to making the districts larger was that it would have the effect of increasing the expense of obtaining a seat. It was very likely that the persons whom it would be most desirable to have in the Council would not be those who would be disposed to expend money in obtaining seats. Some persons having attained wealth might also desire to improve their social status—and in order to do so, to obtain a seat in the Legislature—and to do this thing, would go to considerable expense. While others whose services might be most valuable, but whose social position would not be improved by such a seat, would not go to such expense. Having said thus much, he would now state how he proposed to divide the colony. He proposed to divide Sydney into two districts—Sydney East, with a population of 25,772; and Sydney West, a population of 27,586, and to each of these he proposed to give two members instead of four, as for the Assembly. The same course was pursued with respect to the city of Hobart in Tasmania. Leaving Sydney, he proposed to join three electorates—namely, Paddington, Newtown, and the Glebe. These had a population of 14,032, and to them he proposed to give one member. Next came Parramatta and Central Cumberland, the population of which was 12,403, and to them he proposed to give one member. Next, under the name of Petersham, he proposed to unite Canterbury and St. Leonard's, to which, with a population of 13,546, he also proposed to give one member,—the average being one member to 13,394. He did not think that these districts could be considered too small. If they were made larger, he feared that the effect would be to create such combinations as would not only greatly tend to increase the expense of elections, but also to destroy what little remained of the desire to occupy a seat in the Legislature in those whose services it was most desirable to secure. Many years ago, people would expend money—large sums were expended—thousands—to obtain seats; but people were not so anxious for them now. He now came to the Western districts. Under the name of Cook, he proposed to unite Windsor and the Hawkesbury, to which, with a population of 1954, he proposed to give one member. Next, under the name of Mulgoa, the Nepean and Narellan, to which, with a population of 8424, he also proposed to give one member. Next, Roxburgh, in which he united Bathurst and East Macquarie, having a population of 9927, to which he proposed to give one member. Macquarie, in which he united Carcoar and West Macquarie, and to which with a population of 4544, he proposed to give one member. Phillip, in which he formed Mudgee and Hartley, their population being 7560, to which he gave one member. And, lastly, Wellesley, in which were joined Wellington, Orange, and the Bogan, having a population of 7106, to which he also gave one member; being six electorates in the western division of the colony, and one member to about every 7765 of the population. He would now go through the Southern division. West Camden, now Camden Proper, with a population of 6434, was put down for one member; Wollondilly, including Goulburn and Argyle, and having a population of 7028, one member; East Camden, including Illawarra and Kiama, population 8689, one member; Auckland, including Monaroo and Eden, population 5740, one member; St. Vincent, including Braidwood and Shoalhaven, population 6367, one member; King, including Yass Plains and Queanbeyan, population 5863, one member; Darling, including the Hume, the Murray, the Murrumbidgee, and Bahranald—a territory larger than all the colony of Victoria—with a population of 5585, one member, and Wynyard, including the Tumut and the Lachlan with a population of 5158, one member; or, to state generally, for the Southern districts one member to about 6318 of population. In the North, under the name of Clinton, he proposed to unite Newcastle and Northumberland, population 4530, and to give one member; under the name of Nelson, the Lower Hunter and the Williams, with a population of 7411, one member; under the name of Maitland, East Maitland and West Maitland, with population 8058, one member; under the name of Campbell, Morpeth and the Paterson, population 6915, one member; under the name of Brisbane, Patrick's Plains and the Upper Hunter, population 7229, one member; under the name of Denison, the Hunter and the Wollombi, population 7019, one member; under the name of Namoi, Liverpool Plains, and the Gwydir, population 4399, one member; under the name of Armidale, New England, and Tenterfield, population 5661, one member; and under the name Richmond, the Clarence, and the Hastings, population 5966, also one member; or for the Northern districts, one member to about 6198 of population. There were altogether twenty-eight districts with thirty members. He submitted the scheme confidently as being an equitable arrangement, although, perhaps, some gentlemen better acquainted with particular localities might be able to make some suggestions for improvement in committee. He thought the districts were as large as the country would wish to see them; that they were large enough for the system to work well, and he hoped that hon. members who now desired to see the districts larger in order to destroy any localism that might otherwise exist—a very desirable object no doubt—would see, too, the danger of combinations arising in larger districts, and entailing evils which he (the Colonial Secretary), by his present proposed division of the colony into electorates, sought to avoid. Perhaps he might as well here briefly state what was the principle on which the Tasmanian Act was framed. Hobart Town was the first district for the Council, next Buckingham, which had six polling places. There there were the same principles involved, as in this bill. Huon had eight polling-place for the Council. The hon. gentlemen opposite had spoken concerning the qualifications of these two houses, but he found the qualifications in Victoria differed from those now proposed, and in several of the colonies there had been educational qualifications. In Victoria, in an Act passed in 1857, which was an amendment on the Act of 1855, the preamble was to the effect that it was desirable to extend the right of voting to the electors of both Houses of Parliament. The qualification of a voter for the Assembly was much wider than obtained here, because we had a residentiary qualification, and that limitation, no doubt, threw out many who would be included under the Victorian constitution. The electors of members of Council in Victoria were required to be seized of £1000, or of property to the yearly value of £100. So that, after all, there was not a very great distinction, but, no doubt, there was a distinction. He was willing to concede that there might be objections in the minds of hon. members to admit into this Council, which many thought ought to be essentially conservative, any who did not possess a property qualification. The more he had seen of elections during the last eighteen years the less did he place reliance upon a property qualification either in members or voters. With regard to members, that qualification had been discarded hitherto. The evils attending the extended franchise had, he thought, been exceedingly magnified, and statements made in a recent debate in the House of Lords where Earl Grey had charged the corruption in America upon the extended franchise, had been combatted by Mr. Everett, who had shown them to be ungenerous, and, if not exaggerated, in many instances without foundation. Proceeding to the bill, there were not many clauses upon which much difference of opinion could exist. The proviso at the end of the third clause, which gave the Governor power to dissolve the Council, had been objected to; but he apprehended the principle there proposed was, that the House should not continue a permanent obstruction, or oppose the legislation of the other House. It might be desirable, perhaps, to modify the clause by saying that after a bill had passed the Assembly twice or thrice this House should not obstruct it. He thought it desirable the Governor should have the power, but not use it except upon pressing occasions. He believed that with the exception of the 17th clause, which related to the periodical retirement of members, there was hardly another one on which debate could take place. These clauses, he thought, might be debated in committee. He was not aware whether this bill was to be referred to a select committee, and must therefore leave the second reading to be determined by the House, and he hoped the discussion would show that hon. members were prepared to consider this bill fairly and impartially. He should be sorry if by a rejection of this bill, the Government would be compelled to introduce it in another branch of the Legislature. He was clearly of opinion that the change from a nominee to an elective House, was called for by the country, and that the people would not be satisfied with anything short of that change. If it were desirable, as the House had affirmed that this subject should be taken into consideration, he thought there would be no difficulty in discussing this bill, and he therefore begged to move that it be read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Dr. DOUGLASS said he had not pressed his motion for a select committee on this bill, because it would have placed the Colonial Secretary under a disadvantage in not allowing him to make a speech on the second reading. But it was competent for him to make the amendment immediately after, and he did so now. It was utterly impossible for this House to pass such a bill, since its principle was not entertained favourably by the great majority of this House, and under such circumstances he would rather the ungracious-ness of meeting the introduction of a bill of this kind with a simple "No" should be avoided. He thought it would be right to send the bill to a select committee, who would have an opportunity of seeing whether it were possible to embrace the elective principle, with such safeguards as would satisfy the conservative interests of the country. He was firmly convinced the only safeguard of this House and the country was a nominated Chamber by the Crown. He did not think this House would act fairly to the public unless they showed some disposition to consider this bill. When they were told by a Minister of the Crown that he thought the bulk of the people were in favour of the elective principle, it was right to give his statement a fair hearing, and test it in committee. He begged therefore to move as an amendment—"1. That the Legislative Council Bill of 1860 be referred for the consideration and report of a select committee. 2. That such committee do consist of the following members:—Mr. Deas Thomson, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, Mr. Docker, Mr. Egan, Mr. Holden, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Johnson, and the mover.

Mr. EGAN seconded the amendment.

Dr. BLAND said it was important that the bill should undergo a serious consideration. The objection that had been advanced against the qualification clause seemed to him invalid, and had no foundation. They knew very well the extension of the franchise had been attended with no mischief whatever, and if a very few objectionable people had obtained the right of voting they were very inconsiderable when put in competition with the large number who had a right of voting under the existing state of the suffrage. As to the identity of the Houses, this was a subject upon which very great error prevailed, and the greatest was that they should be as different as possible from each other, and constructed from different elements. He could not imagine anything so perfectly adverse to his views on the subject. If the House were nominated, what was it but a duplicate edition of the Crown, if it were nominated by the Assembly, it would be a duplicate edition of the leading party there, and nothing more. There was no fallacy greater than that which he had pointed out, and he should object to such views and should say on the contrary let the community elect, and let there be nothing more than the conditions and qualifications which have been imposed—that was to say a certain time of life for members—say thirty-five years. The proposal of a property qualification appeared to him to be worst of all. Individuals who had devoted their whole heart and soul to the mere making of money were the last persons in the world to be entrusted with the public money. Although it might seem a very plausible argument that wealth was a qualification of fitness for a seat in the Legislature, the possession of great wealth was very often the strongest reason against allowing the individual who possessed it to have anything to do with public affairs. People of great wealth had, by looking after their private affairs, often too completely exhausted themselves in those exertions to be able to make any exertions for the good of the public. Of course there might be exceptions to this rule, but he looked upon it as anything but a test of merit that a person had had a keen and intense love of making money combined with the small amount of ability which it required to make money. It had been objected to this bill that it was defective, and he had no doubt that it was defective in not giving a sufficiently large amount of representation to the more thickly peopled districts. He did not intend to vote against the bill on that ground. He thought, however, it was a great fault in the bill that it gave so small a number of representatives to Sydney. It was not merely contended that people improved in morality or intelligence, by living apart from communication with their fellow men. It was on the contrary well known, that such a state of things was apt to lead to a want of intelligence, to a want of information, and to a vast amount of prejudice. This was found not only in the Western States of America, but in all populations which were very much scattered and at a great distance from centres of civilisation. No one would contend that the people of Sydney were wanting in intelligence as compared with those residing in the interior. He looked upon the people of Sydney as being very unfortunate, many of them being in trying distress, yet the amount of crime amongst them was not as great as might have been expected under the circumstances. The people of Sydney had always been ready when called upon to display their good feeling; their subscriptions for the sufferers during the Crimean war had been the most splendid of any portion of the British Empire. Therefore he could not see any possible reason why, possessed as the people of Sydney were of these innate qualifications, they should not be fairly represented in proportion to the population. But he would rather compromise this little matter than refuse his assent to the bill. There was another circumstance which strongly fortified the views he had endeavoured to explain; the interests of the metropolis and of the interior were identical and inseparable; injure the one, and you injured the other. A large and thriving metropolis afforded a demand for the labours of the rural population. But agriculture had been so completely paralysed by the wretched constitution we were trying to amend, that there was scarcely any left. The reason he urged for the change now proposed was, that the present Constitution had worked so miserably. (Laughter.) It was only necessary to look at the present state of the country to show this; it had been going on from bad to worse. Where were now the whaling and other pursuits which once constituted sources of wealth in this country? That the people were in favour of the elective principle for the Legislative Council there could be no doubt. It had been said that we should follow a more conservative plan than that marked out in this bill. But why should we talk of conservatism? He knew of no conservative plan in art, science, or literature. Why, therefore, should we doggedly persevere in the practices which would be more honoured in being forgotten and placed aside than in being adopted? The people were perfectly well aware that they had no chance of a better state of things until they were fairly represented without any clog or hindrance. (Mr. JOHNSON: "How?") The state of the country was a sufficient answer. The hon. member would perhaps in his speech point out the advantages obtained from the present construction of the Council; and he (Dr. Bland) would be very happy to hear them. The present state of things required an investigation before a select committee of the Council, where everything stated should be taken down and printed. The people were positively entitled to it, and would be seriously wronged if an investigation were refused. If this bill were thrust aside during the present session, he hoped it would be brought forward with renewed vigour at the earliest possible opportunity. He would give his adherence to the motion for the second reading.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON felt it his duty to rise and give his humble opinion on the question before the House. It appeared to him impossible to speak of this question in terms which would adequately represent its immense importance to the interests of the community, for on its right settlement depended the salvation or the perdition of the country. If the question were not settled on proper principles, the most disastrous consequences must result. The question had assumed a much graver importance from the alteration which had been made in the Constitution since it was first practised in 1851. The alteration of the franchise in the election of members of the Assembly had also most materially altered the constitution of this House, because it has placed in the hands of the Executive Council of the day the power to nominate the members. It had caused the Government to be composed of an entirely different class to what otherwise would have composed it. Originally the Ministers under responsible Government owed their places to a majority in the other House, and the Executive Council was composed only of the Ministers so appointed. But when Ministers came to owe their places to a majority which was obtained through manhood suffrage, there had been a most material alteration in the Constitution. And when, as we knew, the nominations in this House were made by the Governor-General and Executive Council, it showed also that there had been a great change in the Constitution. It would be necessary, therefore, to proceed to the consideration of the question with all the calmness that could be brought to bear upon it, and with a view not to our own personal positions as members of the Upper House of Legislature, but to the great personal interests of the country. He would discain to approach the question upon merely personal grounds. He had no such feelings. On the contrary, he would sink such considerations in order to ascertain how, upon proper constitutional principles, this great question could be settled. He could find no precedent, no example, that would justify the extreme democracy that pervaded this bill. (Hear, hear.) No example for it was to be found in any of the British dominions; neither in Canada, in the Australian colonies, nor in New Zealand was any analogy to be found. In entering upon the great principles which ought to be observed in the construction of the Constitution, we were performing a most difficult and solemn duty. He had had occasion in considering this question to refer to the writings of some of the greatest men who had written upon the British Constitution; and he would call the attention of the House to the following remarkable passage in Edmund Burke's celebrated essay, "An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs," on the subject of the French Revolution:—

Their principles always go to the extreme. They who go with the principles of the ancient Whigs, which are those contained in Mr. Burke's book, never can go too far. They may safely stop short of some hazardous and ambiguous excellence, which they will be taught to postpone to any reasonable degree of good they may actually possess. The opinions maintained in that book never can lead to an extreme, because their foundation is laid in an opposition to extreme. The foundation of government is there laid, not in imaginary rights of men (which at best is a contention of judicial with civil principles), but in political convenience, and in human nature; either as that nature is universal, or as it is modified by local habits and social aptitudes. The foundation of a government (those who have read that book will recollect) is laid in a provision for our wants, and in conformity to our duties; it is a provision for the one; it is to enforce the other. These doctrines do of themselves gravitate to a middle point, or to some point near a middle. They suppose indeed a certain portion of liberty to be essential to all good government; but they infer that this liberty is to be blended into the government; to harmonise with the forms and its rules; and to be made subordinate to its end. Those who are not with that book are with its opposite. For there is no medium besides the medium itself. That medium is not such, because it is found there; but it is found there because it is conformable to truth and nature. In this we do not follow the author; but we and the author travel together upon the same safe and middle path.

The theory contained in his book is not to furnish principles for making a new constitution, but for illustrating the principles of a constitution already made. It is a theory drawn from the *fact* of our government. They who oppose it are bound to show, that his theory militates with that fact. Otherwise, their quarrel is not with his book, but with the constitution of their country. The whole scheme of our mixed constitution is to prevent any one of its principles from being carried as far, as far by itself, and theoretically, it would go. Allow that to be the true policy of the British system, the most of the faults with which that system stands charged will appear to be, not imperfections into which it has inadvertently fallen, but excellencies which it has studiously sought. To avoid the perfections of extreme, all its several parts are so constituted, as not alone to answer their own several ends, but also each to limit and control the others; insomuch, that take which of the principles you please—you will find its operation checked and stopped at a certain point. The whole movement stands still rather than that any part should proceed beyond its boundary. From thence it results, that in the British constitution there is a perpetual treaty and compromise going on, sometimes openly, sometimes with less observation. To him who contemplates the British constitution, as to him who contemplates the subordinate material world, it will always be a matter of the most curious investigation, to discover the secret of this mutual imitation.

——— *Finita potestas denique cuique*
Quanam sit ratione, atque alte terminus haerens?

They who have acted, as in France they have done, upon a scheme wholly different, and who aim at the abstract and unlimited perfection of power in the popular part, can be of no service to us in any of our political arrangements. They, who in their headlong career have overpassed the goal, can furnish no example to those who aim to go no further. The temerity of such speculators is no more an example than the timidity of others. The one sort scorns the right; the others fear it; both miss it. But those who by violence go beyond the barrier, are without question the most mischievous; because to go beyond it they overturn and destroy it. To say they have spirit, is to say nothing in their praise. The untempered spirit of madness, blindness, immorality, and impiety, deserves no commendation. He that sets his house on fire because his fingers are frost-bitten, can never be a fit instructor in the method of providing our habitations with a cheerful and temperate warmth. We want no foreign examples to rekindle in us the flame of liberty. The example of our own ancestors is abundantly sufficient to maintain the spirit of freedom in its full vigour, and to qualify it in all its exertions. The example of a wise, moral, well-natured, and well-tempered spirit of freedom, is that alone which can be useful to us, or in the least degree reputable or safe. Our fabric is so constituted, one part of it bears so much on the other, the parts are so made for one another, and for nothing else, that to introduce any foreign matter into it is to destroy it.

What has been said of the Roman empire, is at least as true of the British constitution—"*Optingentorum annorum fortuna, disciplinaque, compagas hae coarctat; quae concelli sine concertatione exitio non potest.*"—This British constitution has not been struck out at a heat by a set of presumptuous men, like the assembly of petitioggers run mad in Paris.

"Tis not the hasty product of a day,
But the well-ripen'd fruit of wise delay."

It is the result of the thoughts of many minds in many ages. It is no simple, no superficial thing, nor to be estimated by superficial understandings. An ignorant man, who is not foolenough to meddle with his clock, is, however, sufficiently confident to think he can safely take it to pieces, and put together at his pleasure, a moral machine of another guise, importance, and complexity, composed of far other wheels, and springs, and balances, and counteracting and co-operating powers. Men little think how immorally they act in rashly meddling with what they do not understand. Their delusive good intention is no sort of excuse for their presumption. They who truly mean well must be fearful of acting ill. The British constitution may have its advantages pointed out to wise and reflecting minds; but it is of too high an order of excellence to be adapted to those which are common. It takes in too many views, it makes too many combinations, to be so much as comprehended by shallow and superficial understandings. Profound thinkers will know it in its reason and spirit. The less inquiring will recognise it in their feelings and their experience. They will thank God they have a standard, which, in the most essential point of this great concern, will put them on a par with the most wise and knowing.

It was his great admiration for the sentiment expressed in the passage he had read, and his veneration for that great standard—the British Constitution—that prevented him from giving his support to the bill before the House, and which he considered to be a complete departure from the principles of the British Constitution. This bill was a departure from every principle of the British Constitution; one which there would ever after be reason to regret if this House and the Legislature should unfortunately assent to it. He did not propose to go into the details of the bill at present, but before he sat down he thought he should be able to show that the bill was objectionable in principle and in detail, and that the subject had not met with that due consideration from the Government which its importance demanded. He must say, however, that he thought that the Government had acted wisely in introducing the bill into this House. It was a principle, or at all events a usage, of Parliament that whenever any measure was intended to be brought forward altering the constitution of a branch of the Legislature that such measure should be first submitted to the branch of the Legislature affected by it. Indeed if this bill had not been so introduced here, he was at a loss to know how the Council could have entertained it at all. He was sorry, however, that his hon. friend had accompanied the introduction with a threat—("No, no.")—with a threat of what might take place elsewhere. ("No, no," Hear, hear.) There was a threat of what might take place in another place—to coerce this Council. ("No, no") He, however, would say that he would not be coerced. (Hear.) He had a duty to perform to his conscience, and that duty he should perform whatever the consequences. If the Constitution however was to be perverted in order to force through such an objectionable measure as the present, then the blame of the perversion must rest with those who may be guilty of it. He should not have thought it necessary to make such an observation had it not been that his hon. friend had certainly made use of an expression which could not be understood than as a threat. ("No, no." Hear, hear.) This bill proposed that the qualification for electors of members for the Council should be the same as that for electors of members of the Assembly. What was this qualification? Manhood suffrage. This was more democratic than anything known to the Constitution of the United State. If the Constitution of the United States had been so democratic they must have broken up long ago. They could not have held together without some such conservative element as the Senate—which Senate has prevented anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed—evil of every and the worst description which would have prevailed if this conservative Senate had not been part and parcel of the constitution. He would, for a short time only, occupy the attention of the Council with reading a few passages from a work of world-wide reputation—a work which had gone through several editions—was one of acknowledged authority,—he would quote from "The Federalist;" the writer was Mr. James Madison, and writing of the qualifications of senators, he said—

The qualifications proposed for senators, as distinguished from those of representatives, consist in a more advanced age, and a longer period of citizenship. A senator must be thirty years of age at least; as a representative must be twenty-five. And the former must have been a citizen nine years, as the seven years are required for the latter. The propriety of these distinctions is explained by the nature of the senatorial trust; which, requiring greater extent of information and stability of character, requires, at the same time, that a senator should have reached a period of life most likely to ripen these advantages; and which, participating immediately in transactions with foreign nations, ought to be exercised by none who are not thoroughly weaned from the prepossessions and habits incident to foreign birth and education. The term of nine years appears to be a prudent mediority between a total exclusion of adopted citizens whose merit and talents may claim a share in the public confidence, and an indiscriminate and hasty admission of them, which might create a channel for foreign influence on the national councils.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I proposed thirty-five years of age.

Mr. D THOMSON: Yes; but that is all. There nine years' residence are required; by this bill none, and a man of yesterday might be elected—as, indeed, one was appointed to this House not very long ago. There were several other passages which he would call attention to. The writer whom he had named said—

It is a misfortune incident to republican government, though in a less degree than to other governments, that those who administer it may forget their obligations to their constituents, and prove unfaithful to their important trust. In this point of view, a senate, as a second branch of the legislative assembly, distinct from, and independent on the other branch, must be in all cases a salutary check on the government. It doubles the security to the people, by requiring the concurrence of two distinct bodies in schemes of usurpation or perfidy, where the ambition or corruption of one would otherwise be sufficient. This is a precaution founded on such clear principles, that we are surprised to find in the United States, that it would be more than superfluous to enlarge on it. I will barely remark, that as the improbability of sinister combinations will be in proportion to the dissimilarity in the genius of the two bodies, it must be politic to distinguish them from each other by such circumstances as will consist with a due harmony in all proper measures, and with the genuine principles of republican government.

The dissimilarity of the two bodies, it would be seen, was insisted on—

The internal effects of a mutable policy are still more calamitous. It poisons the blessings of liberty itself. It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulged, or undergo such incessant changes, that no man, who knows what the law is today, can guess, what it will be to-morrow. Law is defined to be a rule of action; but how can that be a rule, which is little known, and less fixed?

In another point of view, great injury results from an unstable government. The want of confidence in the public councils damps every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements. What prudent merchant will hazard his fortunes in any new branch of commerce, when he knows not but that his plans may be rendered unlawful before they can be executed? What farmer or manufacturer will lay out his capital on the encouragement given to any particular cultivation or establishment, when he can have no assurance that his preparatory labours and advances will not render him a victim to an inconstant government? In a word, no great improvement or laudable enterprise can go forward, which requires the auspices of a steady system of national policy.

A little further on the same writer said—

Thus far I have considered the circumstances which point out the necessity of a well-constructed Senate, as a barrier against the intemperate proceedings of the people. To a people as little blinded by prejudice, or corrupted by flattery, as those whom I address, I shall not scruple to add, that such an institution may be sometimes necessary, as a defence to the people against their own temporary errors and delusions. As the cool and calm dictates sense of the community ought, in all governments, and actually will, in all free governments, ultimately prevail over the views of its rulers: so there are particular moments in public affairs, when the people, stimulated by some irregular passion, or some illicit advantage, or misled by the artful misrepresentations of interested men, may call for measures which they themselves will afterwards be the most ready to lament and condemn. In these critical moments, how salutary will be the interference of some temperate and respectable body of citizens, in order to check the misguided career, and to suspend the blow meditated by the people against themselves, until reason, justice, and truth, can regain their authority over the public mind!

And immediately afterwards there was the following—

It adds no small weight to all these considerations, to recollect, that history informs us of no longlived republic, which had not a senate. Sparta, Rome, and Carthage are, in fact, the only states to whom that character can be applied. In each of the two first, there was a senate for life. The constitution of the senate in the last is less known. Circumstantial evidence makes it probable, that it was not different in this particular from the two others. It is at least certain, that it had some quality or other, which rendered it an anchor against popular fluctuations; and that a smaller council, drawn out of the senate, was appointed not only for life, but filled up vacancies itself. * * * The people can never wilfully betray their own interests: but they may possibly be betrayed by the representatives of the people; and the danger will be evidently greater, where the whole legislative trust is lodged in the hands of one body of men, than where the concurrence of separate and dissimilar bodies is required in every public act.

He begged the attention of the House to these words, "separate and dissimilar bodies." This was the great principle of the United States; but such dissimilarity was certainly not contemplated in the measure which had been placed before them by the Government.

Mr. BLAND several times called the attention of the hon. member to the fact that the Senate was a federal institution.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was stating what he found was the constitution of the United States. From the Act providing the Constitution he found that no one was eligible to be a senator who was not thirty years of age, having resided nine years in the State for which he sought to become senator, and being then there resident. There was, however, one important provision with respect to the powers of the Senate which it was important now to draw attention to. The Senate had power to deal with—to revise financial measures. No doubt such bills must originate with the Lower House of Legislature, but the Senate may propose amendments or concur in them. This power they had, because they were an elective body, and to all who were elected there must be a concurrent power of dealing with money measures. Such was the theory of representation. He (Mr. Thomson) was free to confess that the Constitution, as at present established, had not worked so favourably as he hoped it would when he assented to it in another place. He thought one great mistake was in giving the power of appointment to the Council to the Governor and Executive Council. He thought that the responsibility should rest in the Governor alone—that the whole responsibility should rest on his shoulders. He thought, too, that there should have been a maximum number of members; if there had been a maximum number there would have been no fear of the Council being swamped for any particular purpose. That would have been better than any elective House. But if they must have an elective Council, they could not be expected to assent to a proposal for a House to be elected in the same way as the Assembly—by manhood suffrage. He thought also he could shew that there was no precedent for such a course in any of the British colonies. In the neighbouring colony of Victoria a very high qualification was insisted upon. The measure was highly conservative; no doubt the members were elected, but there were many safeguards, so that the body was essentially a conservative body. By the fourth clause of the Victorian Act he found that no person could be selected to the Legislative Council who was not thirty years of age, and was not possessed of a freehold of the value of £5000, or of the annual value of £500 a year; while electors must be twenty-one years of age, must have resided one year in the electorate for which they claim to vote, must be possessed of a freehold of the clear value of £1000, or the annual value of £100, and further, he must be able to read and write. So then, in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, a large money qualification was required, both from electors and from candidates. Referring to the Tasmanian Act he found that there also a money or property qualification was required. He should have been glad to have quoted from the Acts, but they had unfortunately not been referred to by him, as being in possession of another hon. member for the last week, he had not had access to them them. His hon. friend Mr. Want, however, would be able to supply the deficiency. There was no money qualification for the members or the electors. On referring to the constitution of South Australia, he found there was no money qualification for the members. The electors, however, were to be thirty years of age, with the usual conditions of birth or citizenship—possessing a property worth £50 yearly, or a leasehold estate worth £20, having three years to run at the time of voting; or a dwelling-house of £25 rental. (Hear, hear.) If they went to Canada they would find that a money qualification was necessary there also. Formerly there was a nominated council there, but the alteration made was very different from that proposed here. It was proposed that all the members who held seats under the nominated principle should remain members for life. There were there forty-eight members chosen by forty-eight districts. Then there was another principle somewhat different, and which shewed a more conservative character than the present measure. Here the Council would be renewed entirely in six years, but in Canada it was eight years. He found the qualification of a member of the Council there consisted in this; he was to be a British subject by birth or naturalisation, thirty years of age, and seized of a freehold of £2000 currency. The qualification of the electors was the same as for the Assembly, which he believed was a money qualification to the amount of £7 10s. He was justified, then, in the assertion that his hon. friend had failed entirely to point out there was any precedent for this extraordinary democratic measure. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had laid great stress upon the opinion contained in the speech of the Duke of Newcastle upon the question of colonial constitutions, but he had failed to shew that the Duke would have been favourable to the constitution proposed now for this House. (Hear, hear.) It did appear futile that any conservative object would be served by a House constituted in the manner proposed, and he was really much surprised that such a bill should have been brought forward. He could understand that there were members of the Ministry opposed altogether to a second House, but the hon. gentleman did not concur with them in that respect. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Cowper.) The effect of this bill, if passed, would be to make this House a duplicate of the other, and unable to perform those Conservative functions which he deemed necessary. He would now advert to some of the provisions of the bill. The first clause of importance was the third, which enacted that the Council was not to be brought into operation at the expiration of the five years for which time it had been called into existence, but after the next dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. He was not aware why this period was fixed, and that was a point of importance upon which the hon. gentleman ought to have given some explanation. The hon. gentleman had adverted to the proviso at the end which was one of the most important and most objectionable in the bill. It was the power to be held 'in terrorem' over them, the power of dissolution. (Hear, hear.) He wondered what conservative functions or independent act could be performed by a body that could be dissolved at any time. (Hear, hear.) Another point was very remarkable, the power of dissolving the Council independently of the

numerous evils which were predicted to result from them. What was the educational qualification for members of the Upper House in the other colonies? Why merely that a man could read and write. A man who was once a shoeing smith in Maitland was now a member of the Upper House in Victoria. For these reasons he had been led to believe that the country never could be governed properly while the Council was in its present state. From a lengthened acquaintance with the opinions of the people in various parts of the country, he was perfectly satisfied that a nominated House would never give satisfaction to the people. The public at large were constantly asking what was going to be done with the Upper House, as they had no confidence whatever in it. He could not see why the people should not be entrusted with the election of members of the Upper House. The present franchise had been called universal suffrage, but it was nothing of the sort; the recent extension of the suffrage did not add ten per cent. to the votes under the former Act. He did not dread the Council being made elective; he had been twice on the hustings at contested elections, and did not see anything so terrible in it. He saw no difficulty in having the same qualification in the constitution of the two Houses; nor did he see any reason for having a property qualification for a member of this House. Property was no index to a man's mind. If this House were made elective, there would be a greater amount of colonial experience infused into it, the absence of which was now injuriously felt in its proceedings. Many hon. members were little acquainted with the country, and were totally incompetent to take up a colonial subject and argue upon it. Some members, it was true, had very great experience both of the country and its wants, but their education had been incompatible with the new state of things. It was to this that he ascribed many of the evils we were now labouring under, particularly the contempt in which this House was held by the public.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON (without rising from his seat) called the attention of the President to the irregular expression just made use of.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY submitted that it was no less irregular for an hon. member to retain his seat while addressing the President.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON begged to thank the hon. member for offering to teach him courtesy, and promised to take lessons in the hon gentleman's school.

Mr. ISAACS: I hope not. (Laughter.)

Mr. DEAS THOMSON proceeded: He was unwilling to interrupt the hon. member (Mr. Russell), but he was determined not to sit still while this House was being abused, without calling the Speaker's attention to the expressions. He denied the fact that this House had brought itself into contempt. He believed that by all honourable and intelligent colonists, it was very highly regarded, and that its proceedings had given satisfaction. He desired to learn from the President whether the language just used was in order? [The hon. member proceeded to quote from May's "Practice of Parliament," to show that the observation complained of was offensive to the House.]

Mr. ISAACS said that, on this point he had to observe that the expressions used by the hon member—

Mr. RUSSELL: [illegible] to order? I did not hear you say so.

Mr. ISAACS: Was acquainted with the rules of the House, and was addressing the President. He was only surprised that one who had once dared to say that he (Mr. Isaacs) talked nonsense, should have addressed him. He was about to observe that he objected to the hon. member's remarks, as being contrary to fact as well as unparliamentary. He cared not how loudly some hon. members might declaim; they would find voices as loud as theirs, and honorable members on the other side might find, too, that there were those on this side that could mouth it as well as they. He objected, then, on two grounds—the statements were contrary to the truth, and the language was unparliamentary. He had no desire to press the matter further on this occasion, trusting that the hon. member would see that his conduct had been unparliamentary, and that, in all probability, an expression of opinion from the President to that effect at this stage would in all probability spare the House a repetition of similar language while the hon. member was addressing the House.

The PRESIDENT said his opinion had already been expressed. If the hon. member would persist, he would only say that the hon. member was taking the very course to bring this House into contempt. While he (the President) had been in that House, he had not witnessed anything in its proceedings which should bring it into contempt, and if there had anywhere been anything to engender such a feeling, it arose from the conduct of those persons who went about the country endeavouring to defame the House. He was quite sure, however, that the hon. member did not mean what his words implied.

Mr. RUSSELL would withdraw the word contempt.

The PRESIDENT: The hon. member was not called upon to withdraw anything. It had simply been intimated to him that he was not in order.

Mr. RUSSELL: Well then, he could not divest himself of the knowledge of the fact that the country, from one end to the other, was crying out for a change in the constitution of this House; and when there was a loud and general outcry there was generally some reason for it—some necessity for what was demanded. The country formed its opinions of this House from reading the accounts of its proceedings, and not he thought, as had been hinted from statements of persons, if any such there were, who went about the country to decry it. He was sorry for the position the House did occupy in the estimation of the country; he only desired to see it possessed of the confidence of the people; so raised in the people's estimation that it might be enabled to exert that conservative influence which was claimed for an Upper House. Until it had the confidence of the people no trust would be placed in it. The only way to gain that confidence was to make the House elective. Looking to the bill itself, he believed it to be a good bill on the whole, although he might not agree with all its details. Notwithstanding the many interruptions to which he had been subjected—and he recollected having been once in this House interrupted thirteen times in the course of some observations he was desirous of making—and honorable members seemed to-night determined by interruption to rival the former occasion—he had not been prevented, and he would not be prevented, from saying what he had to say, and he should probably have finished half an hour ago had he not been interrupted; so that hon. members had reason to regret the course they had pursued. But he would not detain them longer now than to say that he considered the bill on the whole a good bill—that he believed it calculated to effect that which the country at large desired—that it offered the only course by which the confidence of the country could be secured to the House, and by which the House would be enabled to exercise the conservative influence so much contended for. He should support the motion for the second reading.

Mr. JOHNSON said that in rising to address the House on this important occasion he would endeavour to be as brief as the subject under discussion would permit. No subject had ever been brought before this House since he had occupied a seat in it, and that was from the time of its first creation, so fraught with enormous consequences to the public weal or woe of this country. They had heard some extraordinary opinions pronounced this evening, and from the hon. member who had just sat down they had learnt that notwithstanding the interruptions called forth by his own irregularities, that hon. member would say, had said, all that he had to say against the House as at present constituted. He (Mr. Johnson) regretted the necessity there had been for interrupting that hon. member—but there were certain rules by which they must be guided—which they must not wholly lose sight of, or they would forfeit all title to be considered a deliberative body, and had the hon. member submitted to the first ruling of the President, there would have been none of those interruptions to which he had alluded. However his hon. friend had given his reasons for supporting the second reading of this bill; he had alluded to the Conservative influence which it was desirable that this House should exercise, and certainly when he heard the hon. member talk of Conservative influence, he did expect that he would have concluded by saying that however desirous he was of seeing something of an elective principle introduced into the Upper House, yet he could not assent to such a bill as that on the table as at all likely to conduce to such an influence. The opinions—so to speak—of the hon. member seemed based on a determined opposition to everything that had been said and written by the most eminent, most enlightened men—men of world-wide reputation—whose opinions were respected by all who held in veneration the noble institutions of the parent country. Their writings, their opinions were all to be set aside by every hon. member who chose to get up in his place in this House. The isolated opinion of the hon. member opposite was to be taken in preference to those of the celebrated men who had been alluded to and quoted from by others to-night. This was the sort of matter that was put forward to weigh with the House against those authorities. The hon. member had said that no doubt books might be quoted from, and books might be found on every subject, and supporting any opinion on any given point; and he (Mr. Johnson) should have expected that the hon. member would also have produced books—musty, fusty books—setting forth views similar to his own—some musty, fusty records of the opinions of men not unknown—in order to keep his own in countenance. It did not appear, however, judging from the hon. member's silence on the subject, that any such works were extant. They yet perhaps were to be written. Some of the charges of the hon. member against hon. members on this side were that they were too young, and had too little knowledge.

Mr. RUSSELL: I did not charge the hon. member with being too young.

Mr. JOHNSON was not under the impression that the hon. member mistook him for a very young man; but the hon. member did say that there were members wanting experience, others too antiquated in their notions. If he had not been to some extent aware that his hon. friend was not himself a very young man, he should have imagined from his speech that he had recently been brought into that House from the lower forms of some newly-established grammar school, to inculcate on the minds of other hon. members new ideas on constitutions. Passing, however, from his hon. friend to the measure itself he would ask what arguments had been adduced by the hon. gentleman who, as a member of the Government, had charge of this bill—what arguments had been adduced to induce the Council to consent to the great change proposed? What evidence that any change was necessary? [He (Mr. Johnson) from the moment he entered the House had paid particular attention to every word uttered by that hon. member, in the hope of hearing something which would justify the belief that that hon member was a cordial and zealous supporter of the measure presented to the House, but he had listened in vain. There was not one word which tended to assure him (Mr. Johnson), that the hon. member really approved of the bill. It was idle to call this bill a bill for the reconstruction of the Upper House—pass this bill and there would be no Upper House at all. If they had two Houses, as here proposed, elected by the same franchise, the inferiority if any, would certainly not be in the Council. There would be the same qualification, or want of qualification, for electors and members for and of both Houses. While the Council was to last a shorter time than the Assembly, and might at any time be dissolved without the Assembly being dissolved also, while in no case could the Assembly be dissolved without the Council going also. In dealing with a matter of this kind it was necessary to go to the foundation. What, then, was the use of a second House at all? Or, was a second House necessary if both were to consist of the same elements? It might be said that advantages were to be derived from the duplication, but these must be so infinitesimal that it would require very much stronger argument than any he had yet heard to induce him to become a party to the creation of any such second branch of the Legislature. He would rather to the institutions of the mother country. What was the use of the second Chamber there? What but to check popular impulses, which, if unchecked, might lead to most disastrous consequences. Take away that power of checking, and the second Chamber would be utterly useless—it would have no power, no vitality, no action. He (Mr. Johnson) was not one of those who claimed for the second branch of the Legislature equal powers with those of the popular branch; he well knew that in the end the popular branch must be the strongest—but it was the office of the second branch of the Legislature to restrain popular impulse—to give the populace time to become calm—to preserve the people from injuring themselves by their own imprudence. He agreed fully with the sentiment which appeared to have given so much pleasure to his hon. friend—that the people would never be untrue to themselves—but he agreed to it with this qualification—so long as the people are not permitted to legislate on their own unguarded impulses. If all popular impulses could have the force of law contemporaneously with their arising, liberty would not exist twelve months. He knew he should excite the displeasure of the hon. member opposite—perhaps add another count to the indictment against hon. members of this House if he referred to the opinions of men hitherto held to be enlightened statesmen; but he certainly should not go to the school of the hon. member to study constitutional principles. He should go to that school in which the masters had been long acknowledged; in which the landmarks by which they should be guarded had long been laid down—had long been venerated. He was indeed surprised to hear it preferred as a charge against some honorable members that they were too strongly imbued with feelings brought from home. He (Mr. Johnson) had been a long time away from the land of his birth but the associations of his early youth—

Mr. RUSSELL did not make such a charge.

Mr. JOHNSON: The honorable member did remark that some members of this House were much impressed with love and veneration for home institutions—those noble institutions he (Mr. Johnson) would call them, which had preserved the liberties of Englishmen for a thousand years amidst the wreck and ruin of surrounding nations, and which would still preserve them thousands of years unless by some wild experiments, such as that of which the honorable member was the advocate, the whole system of checks and balances was destroyed. The liberty of England consisted in the power the people had of giving free utterance to its opinions—opinions which eventually would have their effect, but which were held in check until the due season arrived, reason not being permitted to lose itself in licentiousness. This was the check which was exercised by the House of Lords in the mother country, and without which the folly of the people would on many occasions have hurried the country to ruin. It was but fair, he thought, that on such an occasion as the present members should distinctly state what were their opinions—whether the Council should be nominee, or whether it should be elective. They might very well have disposed of such a bill as that before them without giving any expression to their opinion, as every one, whether in favour of nominee or elective principles—so long as he desired that the Council should retain any power for good must at once refuse to countenance this bill—of which one, who was most strongly in favour of an elective chamber, who had brought to the subject much research, and talent inferior to none in this House, notwithstanding that this bill did propose an elective Council, was yet compelled to designate it "this detestable measure," and could speak of it in no other terms. The object of the bill was to have an Upper House the reflex of the public mind, of no longer tenure of office than the other branch of the Legislature, and which, if it set itself up in opposition to the popular will, would be ejected because it was not subservient to the will of the people for the moment. At the time when the Constitution was under debate he thought it would be more desirable to create an elective Upper Chamber than a nominated one. If he had changed his sentiments as to the mode of constituting a House, he had not changed his opinion of what an Upper House should be. He believed at the time a more conservative House could be created by election, than by the Crown. But he had changed that sentiment, and whatever his old opinion, he should not have been wanting in wisdom to give that institution the Legislature thought the best, a fair trial. He had seen enough of what had taken place here and elsewhere to convince him that no mode of election which could be devised would form a better institution than the present one. (Hear, hear.) He had in vain asked for the crimes laid to the charge of the Council. (Hear, hear.) To say that the failings of this House had been brought against it he denied. If this Council had not performed its duties with the firmness it ought to have done that might be a reason for a change; but it was not that this House had been disposed to fall in with every measure suggested by the popular will. He regretted that it had not exercised the powers it possessed in protecting the public in one or two organic changes that had taken place. He challenged the Attorney-General to tell them what the House had done with which the public were dissatisfied. Nothing would please the unthinking multitude more than to have an Upper House which they could at any moment destroy. (Hear, hear.) This measure was not founded confessedly upon the British Constitution. He did not believe there were any gentlemen present who could bear the names of Fox, Pitt, and Burke without an inspiration of respect, and he would read to the Council the opinions of those celebrated men upon this subject. Every reader of English history must remember the celebrated debate which took place upon the Quebec Bill in 1791, on account of the lamentable scene which occurred when a difference of opinion arose between Fox and Burke. The matter under consideration then was nearly the same as that they were now debating, and amongst those celebrated men there was no difference of opinion as to what were the objects and functions of a second House of Legislature in the colonies. Fox thought the best mode of making a Conservative Upper House was by election. He objected to the mode proposed of nominating the Council by the Crown, but said it was necessary that the aristocracy should form a branch of the Constitution in Canada. He said it was necessary to make the Council, as much as possible, independent of the Governor and of the people, and that members should not be eligible, unless they possessed higher qualifications than those required for the Assembly. When Fox used the word aristocracy, he used a term which indicates at the present day Conservatism. Pitt followed Fox endorsing his statements, but Burke said he was clearly of opinion an elective Council would be a democratic one. He put it to the hon. gentleman whether any of these principles could be carried by the measure now before the House. What was intended to be carried into effect by this bill? They could find the names of no statesmen in favour of such a system. The opinion of the Duke of Newcastle had been quoted, but if they had the Duke's opinion, that it was desirable to have the Council elected by almost universal suffrage, and members to have no qualifications, and liable to be dismissed at any moment, they would have been surprised. Was there any constitution anywhere like the one now proposed? There was no such constitution in any one of the colonies. The constitution of the Upper House of Victoria was of a conservative character, as far as a mere property qualification could make it so, and it was the conduct of that House which had in some degree tended to make him doubt the efficacy of the elective principle in constructing the Upper House. Another great objection to the second House being elective was that all confidence in the Legislature of the country would be destroyed. The necessary confidence to be established amongst monetary men in other parts of the world could scarcely be induced. It was of the utmost importance to impress them with a belief in the integrity of the Colonial Legislature, and that the two branches should not be a reflex of each other. He believed there would be something like a panic in the money market if it were known that it only required two Houses, based upon the same principle, to pass any measure that the populace might dictate. He must advert to some remarks which had been made by the hon. member, Dr. Bland, who seemed to think that there ought to be an entire coincidence in the construction of the two Houses of Legislature, and that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that the two Chambers ought to be based upon separate qualifications. It followed then, it seemed, that the Constitution of the House of Lords was altogether a mistake.

Mr. BLAND was sorry to interrupt the hon. and learned member, but he really had not said one word against the House of Lords, considering, as he did, that they were living in a very different country to that in which the House of Lords was in existence.

Mr. JOHNSON said that that appeared, at all events, to be the inevitable inference to be drawn from what the hon. member had said.

Mr. BLAND emphatically disclaimed such an inference.

Mr. JOHNSON defended the correctness of the inference he had drawn from the hon. member's remarks.

Mr. BLAND said the hon. and learned gentleman had given a wrong statement. He had not taken in all that had been said.

Mr. JOHNSON: What wrong statement have I made? That is what I want to know.

Mr. BLAND: State the sequel, and it will be all right. (Laughter.)

Mr JOHNSON was only stating what the hon. member did say, and drawing his own conclusions therefrom.

Mr. BLAND: Very well, only don't misrepresent. (Laughter.)

Mr. JOHNSON said the hon. member seemed to have a general privilege for interruption, but what he said did not affect what he (Mr. Johnson) had advanced. The proposition which he had deduced was one which followed legitimately from what the hon. member had stated. The hon. member had stated the new principle that it was desirable that the two Chambers should be based on one qualification, and it therefore, of course, followed that the Constitution of the House of Lords was an entire mistake. ("No, no," from Mr. Bland.) The further they went back into the history of the colony the better it seemed had the community been governed. In the admirable times, for example, of that enlightened statesman, Sir Richard Bourke, they were in such a state of happiness that they had retrograded since. At that time there was no responsible Government. It would thus appear that his hon. friend had no faith in representative institutions.

Mr. BLAND denied that any such inferences could be drawn from he had said.

Mr. JOHNSON was only stating what the hon. member had said as to the halcyon days of Sir Richard Bourke, and drawing his inferences therefrom, as he had a perfect right to do. He had been surprised to hear the hon. member's observations and reminiscences, because he knew that the hon. member had borne his share in bringing about the changes which had since taken place. He remembered, for instance, a certain association called the Patriotic Association——

Mr. BLAND objected to this as being personal.

Mr. JOHNSON said there was such an institution—there could be no doubt about that—and its object was to bring about a greater degree of freedom than what was then enjoyed in the colony. He (Mr. Johnson) had always given the hon. member (Mr. Bland) the credit for having been the mainspring of that institution. He had no desire himself to revert to the order of things at the days alluded to, and preferred the present state of affairs. He thought that responsible Government was far preferable thereto, although it had not yet produced all the good they were entitled to expect of it. He feared it would not be likely to do so if they went on altering the Constitution so often. If they should persist in doing so responsible Government would eventually prove, not a blessing, but a curse. If changed so often, and no barrier left against the sudden impetuosity of the people, they would really be better off under the old system. It would have been far better if that House had been appointed by his Excellency and not by the Executive Council. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Cowper.) The great fault to be found with that House was, that they had once been wanting in firmness. In conclusion, he would borrow the words of Mr. Creasey (of Ceylon), and express his detestation of the threats and the machinations of those who desired to sweep away all proper barriers against the unregulated exercise of the popular power. He should vote against the bill.

Mr. BLAND explained the circumstances under which he had consented to become a member of the Patriotic Association. Nothing short of the withdrawal of freedom had caused him to take part therein. He denied the imputed inconsistency.

After a few words from the PRESIDENT and Mr. JOHNSON,

Mr. DOCKER moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next.

Mr. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

Dr. DOUGLASS wished to know if hon. members would be allowed to speak on the general question, if they had spoken as to the reference of the bill to a committee.

The PRESIDENT said that could be afterwards decided when the time came.

Motion put and carried.

TITLES TO LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the Titles to Land Act Amendment Bill of 1860, was read a second time, and its committal ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

REHEARING OF CASES.

Dr. DOUGLASS brought up a bill to restrain the rehearing of cases before Justices in Petty Session.

The motion having been seconded, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. Its second reading was ordered to stand an Order of the Day for that day week.

PROOF BY DECLARATION BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the consideration of this bill in committee was postponed until this day.

FOURTH JUDGE.

Mr. ISAACS moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Mr. DOCKER seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL saw no objection to the introduction of the bill.

The motion was then carried.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow week.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the second reading of the Registration of Deeds affecting Real Estate Law Amendment Bill was postponed till Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT VERDICT BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was, he said, to provide that verdicts should carry interest from the time they were pronounced until judgment was given upon them.

Mr. ISAACS seconded the motion, which was then put and passed.

The bill was read a second time, and its committal fixed for Thursday next.

The Council adjourned at five minutes past ten until this day at four o'clock

KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 19.—Rain to-day, but the weather since Sunday fine and bracing; but on Sunday it rained all day without ceasing. This again caused the river to rise, washed away several dams, and render the river-bed claims unworkable for half the week. From this unsettled state of the weather our gold returns never have a fair chance. We cannot, therefore, expect more than an average escort this week. It will not come up to the last of 1469 ounces.

INDIGO RUSH.—Numbers of new chums and several old hands have left for the new rush at Wagunyah, near the Murray; but several experienced men who know the locality, think it well to wait awhile, and have no faith in the glowing reports received. It is very likely a ruse to stop the tide flowing on towards Kiandra. There are about 3500 miners on the ground already. No positive confirmation of reports.

SURFACE HILL.—The quartz-tunnelling party have had to suspend work on account of the water. They have not hit upon anything more than broken and detached quartz, but are still sanguine. They have got their claim registered until some of the water-races on the hill are turned off. Moran's sluicing claim is still doing well. The whole of this hill will doubtless be sluiced away before Kiandra is no more; and, if systematically worked, would pay well. Here is the bed of the largest nuggets yet found.

NEW-CHUM HILL.—A share in the original prospecting claim has been sold for £100. About 150 men are now sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and bringing on races here, so that the hill will soon have a fair trial, and, I trust, surpass the expectations formed with respect to its yield of gold.

TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Cracknell, chief inspector, arrived here via Tumut on the 15th, and opened the line on the 16th. The instruments are temporarily placed in Mr. Cowper's store, in Telegraph-street, and under the guidance of Mr. Tucker, seem to do their duty well. Like a new toy every one rushes to be amused, and the manipulator has had his time fully occupied ever since the opening; nor are we inclined to think it will be presently cast aside for the distance from Sydney puts a few hours communication at such an advantage, that almost all commercial men will avail themselves of the electric wire, as long as there is any business whatever to be transacted. The new offices, combining the telegraph and post offices, are nearly completed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Forth and Clyde Inn, Balmain, yesterday, on the body of a man named William Ellis, aged thirty-five years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of a manufacturer in Yorkshire, England, who was accustomed to send him remittances of money. The deceased came out from home several years ago, and after arrival visited nearly all the gold fields in the colony. In the early part of the present year he came down from Bathurst, and took lodgings at Balmain. He had been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquor, and in May last he was treated by Dr. Evans for *delirium tremens*. He recovered for a time, but continued to drink as intemperately as ever. When questioned as to his inducement to drink he said he had been disappointed in love. On the 1st September last he took lodgings in the house of a Mr. Place, in William-street, Balmain, and remained there till he died. At an early hour on last Tuesday morning he went to the door of the room of Mr. Place, and asked for drink, and Mr. Place thinking he required a little gave him what he asked for; a few minutes afterwards a scream was heard issuing from his room, and on going in Mr. Place found him in a fit. He soon recovered from it, however, and asked for more drink which was refused him; he was afterwards seized with other fits, and soon after daylight Dr. Evans was called in. The doctor prescribed for the sufferer, but to little effect, save causing him to vomit; he continued to have fits throughout the morning, and expired at about two o'clock p.m. Verdict—"Died from an effusion of the brain, brought on by long continued acts of intemperance."

STRANGE CASE.—A correspondent, subscribing himself "Humanity," calls our attention to the following matter, which seems to call for enquiry at the hands of the police. He says "that for some days past, a black woman with a white child has been soliciting alms in our city. The poor little creature was without any covering upon its head, with the exception of a small piece of rag tied under its chin. In answer to questions put to the woman, she stated it was her cousin's child, which I believe to be untrue, for there is not the least trace of aboriginal nature in it, and, for the sake of humanity, she should be compelled to state where she got the child from, and if proved to be the offspring of white parents, it should be taken from her, and placed in the Destitute Children's Asylum. I should think that after such an investigation and expense there was over the children rescued from Fraser's Island, this case ought to be looked into."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Rita, brig, 192 tons, Captain Firth, from Taranaki 13th instant, in ballast. Passengers—3 in the steerage. Lindley and Co., agents.

Solway, ship, 947 tons, Captain Duguid, from the Downs 13th July. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, three children, and five servants. Miss Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Botham and child, Mr. Leech, Were, and 10 in the second cabin. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 23rd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hennett, Miss Harnett, Mr. Dunlop, and 12 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Woodlark, barque, 260 tons, Captain Wentworth, returned to port.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 24.

Kathleen, for Auckland.
Dunedin, for Newcastle.
City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 24.

Margaret Dundas, for Shanghai; Rifleman, for London; Alma, for Callao; Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 24.

Alma, ship, 555 tons, Captain Ritchie, for Callao, in ballast.
City of Sydney (s.), Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. G. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Machin, Mr. Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Downing, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Mr. Bennis, Mr. and Mrs. Harnett and child, Mr. Morar, and 36 in the steerage. To Eden: Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. C. Bath, Mr. J. H. Marsden, Mr. Dyson, and 6 in the steerage.
Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. W. Fairfax, Mr. C. Backer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gorge, Miss Gadsden, Mrs. Lublin, Miss Lublin, Mr. Robinson, and 33 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 24.

Australia, William Beslet, Avenger, Jeannie Deans, Daring, and Lightning, from Manning River, with 2400 bushels 1935 bags maize, 5 pigs, 49 sides half ton bacon, 10 boxes eggs, 8 bags oysters; Economist, Uncle Tom, and Absalom, from Brisbane Water, with 28,200 feet timber, 2000 laths; Christopher George, at the days alluded to, and preferred the present state of affairs. He thought that responsible Government was far preferable thereto, although it had not yet produced all the good they were entitled to expect of it. He feared it would not be likely to do so if they went on altering the Constitution so often. If they should persist in doing so responsible Government would eventually prove, not a blessing, but a curse. If changed so often, and no barrier left against the sudden impetuosity of the people, they would really be better off under the old system. It would have been far better if that House had been appointed by his Excellency and not by the Executive Council. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Cowper.) The great fault to be found with that House was, that they had once been wanting in firmness. In conclusion, he would borrow the words of Mr. Creasey (of Ceylon), and express his detestation of the threats and the machinations of those who desired to sweep away all proper barriers against the unregulated exercise of the popular power. He should vote against the bill.

Mr. BLAND explained the circumstances under which he had consented to become a member of the Patriotic Association. Nothing short of the withdrawal of freedom had caused him to take part therein. He denied the imputed inconsistency.

After a few words from the PRESIDENT and Mr. JOHNSON,

Mr. DOCKER moved the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next.

Mr. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

Dr. DOUGLASS wished to know if hon. members would be allowed to speak on the general question, if they had spoken as to the reference of the bill to a committee.

The PRESIDENT said that could be afterwards decided when the time came.

Motion put and carried.

TITLES TO LAND ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the Titles to Land Act Amendment Bill of 1860, was read a second time, and its committal ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

REHEARING OF CASES.

Dr. DOUGLASS brought up a bill to restrain the rehearing of cases before Justices in Petty Session.

The motion having been seconded, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. Its second reading was ordered to stand an Order of the Day for that day week.

PROOF BY DECLARATION BILL.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the consideration of this bill in committee was postponed until this day.

FOURTH JUDGE.

Mr. ISAACS moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Mr. DOCKER seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL saw no objection to the introduction of the bill.

The motion was then carried.

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading ordered to stand an order of the day for to-morrow week.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the second reading of the Registration of Deeds affecting Real Estate Law Amendment Bill was postponed till Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT VERDICT BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was, he said, to provide that verdicts should carry interest from the time they were pronounced until judgment was given upon them.

Mr. ISAACS seconded the motion, which was then put and passed.

The bill was read a second time, and its committal fixed for Thursday next.

The Council adjourned at five minutes past ten until this day at four o'clock

KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 19.—Rain to-day, but the weather since Sunday fine and bracing; but on Sunday it rained all day without ceasing. This again caused the river to rise, washed away several dams, and render the river-bed claims unworkable for half the week. From this unsettled state of the weather our gold returns never have a fair chance. We cannot, therefore, expect more than an average escort this week. It will not come up to the last of 1469 ounces.

INDIGO RUSH.—Numbers of new chums and several old hands have left for the new rush at Wagunyah, near the Murray; but several experienced men who know the locality, think it well to wait awhile, and have no faith in the glowing reports received. It is very likely a ruse to stop the tide flowing on towards Kiandra. There are about 3500 miners on the ground already. No positive confirmation of reports.

SURFACE HILL.—The quartz-tunnelling party have had to suspend work on account of the water. They have not hit upon anything more than broken and detached quartz, but are still sanguine. They have got their claim registered until some of the water-races on the hill are turned off. Moran's sluicing claim is still doing well. The whole of this hill will doubtless be sluiced away before Kiandra is no more; and, if systematically worked, would pay well. Here is the bed of the largest nuggets yet found.

NEW-CHUM HILL.—A share in the original prospecting claim has been sold for £100. About 150 men are now sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and bringing on races here, so that the hill will soon have a fair trial, and, I trust, surpass the expectations formed with respect to its yield of gold.

TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Cracknell, chief inspector, arrived here via Tumut on the 15th, and opened the line on the 16th. The instruments are temporarily placed in Mr. Cowper's store, in Telegraph-street, and under the guidance of Mr. Tucker, seem to do their duty well. Like a new toy every one rushes to be amused, and the manipulator has had his time fully occupied ever since the opening; nor are we inclined to think it will be presently cast aside for the distance from Sydney puts a few hours communication at such an advantage, that almost all commercial men will avail themselves of the electric wire, as long as there is any business whatever to be transacted. The new offices, combining the telegraph and post offices, are nearly completed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Forth and Clyde Inn, Balmain, yesterday, on the body of a man named William Ellis, aged thirty-five years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the son of a manufacturer in Yorkshire, England, who was accustomed to send him remittances of money. The deceased came out from home several years ago, and after arrival visited nearly all the gold fields in the colony. In the early part of the present year he came down from Bathurst, and took lodgings at Balmain. He had been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquor, and in May last he was treated by Dr. Evans for *delirium tremens*. He recovered for a time, but continued to drink as intemperately as ever. When questioned as to his inducement to drink he said he had been disappointed in love. On the 1st September last he took lodgings in the house of a Mr. Place, in William-street, Balmain, and remained there till he died. At an early hour on last Tuesday morning he went to the door of the room of Mr. Place, and asked for drink, and Mr. Place thinking he required a little gave him what he asked for; a few minutes afterwards a scream was heard issuing from his room, and on going in Mr. Place found him in a fit. He soon recovered from it, however, and asked for more drink which was refused him; he was afterwards seized with other fits, and soon after daylight Dr. Evans was called in. The doctor prescribed for the sufferer, but to little effect, save causing him to vomit; he continued to have fits throughout the morning, and expired at about two o'clock p.m. Verdict—"Died from an effusion of the brain, brought on by long continued acts of intemperance."

STRANGE CASE.—A correspondent, subscribing himself "Humanity," calls our attention to the following matter, which seems to call for enquiry at the hands of the police. He says "that for some days past, a black woman with a white child has been soliciting alms in our city. The poor little creature was without any covering upon its head, with the exception of a small piece of rag tied under its chin. In answer to questions put to the woman, she stated it was her cousin's child, which I believe to be untrue, for there is not the least trace of aboriginal nature in it, and, for the sake of humanity, she should be compelled to state where she got the child from, and if proved to be the offspring of white parents, it should be taken from her, and placed in the Destitute Children's Asylum. I should think that after such an investigation and expense there was over the children rescued from Fraser's Island, this case ought to be looked into."

meet the general cry for a change in the constitution of the Council.

Mr. JOHNSON opposed the measure as one destructive of the system of checks required to restrain popular impulses, and without which checks, liberty itself would speedily be destroyed.

The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. DOCKER, until Wednesday next.

Some formal matters were gone through, and the remainder of the business postponed to the next sitting day.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

Mr. GARRETT presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Nowra, in reference to the matter in dispute between that municipality and Mr. A. Berry.

Several new notices of motion were given by members.

On motion by Mr. WEEKES to postpone the first Standing Order for the second reading of the Panama Route Bill, Mr. A. CAMPBELL and Mr. FORSTER objected to the practice of changing the order of the Government business as it stood on the paper. It was desirable that this question should not be again postponed.

The order was then postponed.

The order of the day for going into supply was postponed till after the next order.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House went into committee on the Crown Lands Alienation Bill.

The 10th clause empowering the Government to close up or alienate unnecessary roads, was passed with verbal amendment.

The 11th clause, empowering the Government to sell to adjoining proprietors, without competition, small portions of land so situated as to be comparatively useless to others, was passed with amendments.

The 12th clause, giving power to resind reservations of water frontage, was passed with amendments by a division of 36 to 15.

The 13th clause, authorising the conditional sale of land without competition in the first and second class settled districts, and in certain reserves under the Orders of Council, was moved by Mr. ROBERTSON in an amended form.

Mr. ROTTON thought the amendment introduced was intended to break down the squatting interest, and was calculated to defeat his amendment carried in the 6th clause a night or two ago.

Mr. LORD was of opinion that free selection, if permitted in the unsettled districts, would destroy the squatting interest.

Mr. JENKINS took a similar view.

Mr. ROBERTSON defended his amendment which was perfectly consistent with the former vote of the House. Both provided for the settlement of an agricultural population on reserves in the unsettled districts.

Mr. DARVALL said that the House had to watch over the public interest. If this clause passed, many persons were waiting to invest every farthing they possessed in buying up the choice lands, and so plunder the country.

Mr. MARTIN said it was evidently the intention of the Government to carry this free selection all over the colony. The people crying out for land could not want to go into the squatting districts where they could not honestly live by agriculture, and he did not believe the House would assent to a system which would be a practical spoliation of the squatter's property.

Mr. ROBERTSON said those who voted against his amendment, would vote to exclude the people from the fertile lands of New England, which were all in the unsettled districts.

Mr. DICKSON considered free selection before survey was the most important principle of the bill. It was the truest interest of the squatters to encourage the settlement of population. No serious evil could arise from the system.

Mr. PLUNKETT was in favour of free selection, but only after survey.

Mr. GRAY supported the clause as proposed to be amended. Most of the old estates of the colony had been granted before survey.

Mr. HAY contended that the great principle of the present bill was sale by auction, and not free selection, which, as embodied in this bill, was nothing more than a sham. If they destroyed the squatting interest, and therefore impoverished the colony, they would hardly induce population to their shores. The Government were proceeding blindfold, and allowing idle and designing men, not the honest and industrious, irretrievably to injure the greatest producing interest. The present House gave the Government any amount of money they required, and Ministers only wanted the brains to use it properly.

Mr. HOSKINS defended the clause as proposed by the Minister.

Mr. DARVALL thought those who had no interest in the question ought to hold the balance in the settlement of it. It was clear that some parts of the unsettled districts were only fitted for pastoral, while others were eminently fitted for agricultural purposes. They ought to be careful how they proceeded with existing interests.

Mr. FORSTER said if free selection were good in itself, it ought not to be limited to particular districts. But the free selection of this bill was an absurdity, and utterly impracticable. He should not vote against the clause, but lend his assistance to give full effect to the principle.

Mr. LUCAS contended that if the people had to wait for the surveyors they might as well have no free selection at all. He should support the clause.

After further debate, the committee divided on the amendment of Mr. Robertson, which was carried by division of 37 to 22, and 35 to 25 in its favour.

On the motion, the CHAIRMAN left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past twelve o'clock till three o'clock this day.

WE observe from a statement in the *Times* copied in the Irish papers, that the small addition proposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER to the duty on spirits in Ireland has given a great impetus to illicit distillation. The loss of revenue is the least of the evil

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past three o'clock.

NEWCASTLE TOWN COMMONAGE RESERVE.

Mr. SCOTT asked the Secretary for Lands—"Whether the whole or any portion of the town commonage reserve, for the city of Newcastle, has been leased or rented by the Government to any person or persons whomsoever? Whether the minerals contained in the said commonage reserve, for the said city, have been in any way disposed of by the said Government to any person or persons, on the payment of a royalty, tonnage due, or in any other manner whatsoever? And if so, whether the Government intend placing the revenue arising therefrom, at the disposal of the Newcastle Council, for the benefit of the municipality? Whether there is any objection to furnish a copy of the agreement (if such exist) between the Government and the lessee, relative to the reserve in question?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said, no portion of the surface right of the reserve alluded to had been leased to anybody. But some years ago Messrs. Morehead and Young obtained permission to work the coal under this reserve, the shaft being on adjoining land leased to them, and they having surrendered their lease, the same permission was recently transferred to the Australian Agricultural Company. As to the coal reserve being landed to the Newcastle municipality, it was clear the town had no claim to it, for at the time the land was appropriated for commonage, it was under lease for coal purposes, and was so now. The town never had any but the grass right, and that they still possessed. The Government of course would have no objection to lay the papers on the table, connected with the agreement relative to the reserve, if the House desired it.

PETITION.

Mr GARRETT presented a petition from the Mayor and aldermen of Nowra relative to Mr. Berry's case.

SALE OF LANDS AT MULLENGANDRA.

Mr. ASHER asked the Secretary for Lands, "When the Government intend putting up for sale the land at and about Mullengandra, the plans of which are completed, and the land having been applied for for the last eighteen months?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said the lands in question had been proclaimed for sale, with the exception of some portions which had been withheld, pending the completion of bridges on the main South Road, in absence of which the enclosure of the roads would cause an interruption of traffic.

PANAMA ROUTE BILL.

On the Order of the Day for the second reading of this bill having been read,

Mr. WEEKES moved that it be postponed to this day week.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL pointed out the disadvantage of having this bill standing over from day to day; particularly after it had been alluded to in so prominent a manner in the Governor-General's speech. For this reason the House ought to decide upon the bill at once, as their anxiety to obtain this line was likely to prejudice them at home in the settlement of the line by Galle. They had now the line of postal communication which they ought to have had from the beginning, as from the experience they had as yet had of it, it had gone beyond their expectations. In the next place, the amount was unlimited, as the bill guaranteed half the expense of the cost of the line, whilst at the same time the colony had no revenue to appropriate towards it, and the British Government had expressly declared that they would have nothing to do with the line. On these accounts the House ought at once to dispose of this bill in one way or another, and not keep the matter hanging on as they were now doing.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Government knew the best time for bringing forward their own business; and, with regard to this bill, they conceived that they ought not to go on with it until they could lay on the table of the House certain correspondence of importance that required to be in the hands of hon. members before they could fairly deal with the matter.

Mr. FORSTER admitted that the Government had a perfect right to distribute their business in any way they pleased; but contended that the arrangement on the notice paper ought to be adhered to as closely as possible, or else hon. members would be taken by surprise. After hearing the reason urged for the postponement, he had nothing to say against it, but thought that in each case of postponement, some reason ought to be given for asking for it.

The question was put and carried.

SUPPLY.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the Committee of Supply, being read,

Mr. WEEKES moved that this Order of the Day be postponed, until after the next Order of the Day.

Mr. HAY said that this proceeding was giving them a little too much of this sort of thing. Though hon. members were no doubt anxious to go on with the Land Bill, yet none of them desired that it should be considered except in a full House as possible; and at the present moment many hon. members who would desire to take part in the business of the committee were absent under the impression that the Land Bill would not be considered until a late period of the evening. Besides, both matters required to be gone through this session. It was equally as necessary that the estimates should be voted, as that the Land Bill should pass, and a certain amount of time would have to be given up to each, so that whether one or the other was taken first appeared to him of little consequence; and thus he could see no reason why the matter should not be taken up in the order in which they appeared on the paper.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. member appeared to overlook the desirability of proceeding with the Land Bill, in order that while it was in the other branch of the Legislature, the Assembly might go on with the Estimates. All previous Governments had been allowed to give what precedence they chose to their own business when placed upon the paper in an order which did not suit them.

Mr. DICKSON, whilst admitting the propriety of allowing the Government to take their own business in the order they chose, thought that as a general rule it might be proceeded with in the order in which it was placed on the paper.

Mr. KEMP explained that at present the Government had no power to arrange their business on the paper, but it was proposed by the Standing Orders Committee to enable them to do so; then there would, he conceived, be some good reason urged before they were allowed to deviate from the order set down on the paper.

Mr. PIDDINGTON pointed out that as hon. members generally came to the House expecting to take up the business as it appeared upon the paper, some disappointment and inconvenience might arise by altering the order of business.

Mr. JENKINS thought that the Government at least might have signified last evening their intention of taking up their third order before the first and second.

Dr. LANG said if the liberty of postponing orders of the day were (as occurred commonly) allowed to private members, he could not see why the same courtesy should not be extended to the Government.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL thought the orders of the day as fixed upon the paper for the information of hon. members ought to be proceeded with in that order. They were now drawing towards the close of the year, when he should consider supply to be as necessary as any bill.

The motion for postponing Supply was then put and passed.

CROWN LANDS ALIENATION BILL.

The House, in accordance with the next order of the day, resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of the Crown Lands Alienation Bill.

On clause 10, Mr. ROBERTSON moved two separate amendments, which were agreed to without debate, leaving the clause as follows:—

X. Whenever the owner or owners of any lands adjoining a road which has been reserved for access to such lands only and not otherwise required for public use or convenience, shall make application to the Minister to close such road, or whenever any road which may be proclaimed through any land may render unnecessary a reserved or other road bounding such land it shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to notify in the *Gazette* and in the local newspapers if any that such reserved or boundary road will be closed and at any period not less than two months after the first publication of such notice a grant or grants of the road so closed may issue to the owner or owners of adjoining lands in fair proportion or in accordance with agreement among such owners. Provided that an adequate money consideration to be determined by appraisement shall be paid for the same.

Mr. HOSKINS, suggested that the land should be put up at auction; and he also thought it necessary that some agreement should be come to between the different owners of adjacent lands before the grant was made to any one of them, or the more wealthy might materially affect the interest of smaller holders by influencing the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON conceived that the hon. member did not see the object of this clause. Some lands which had been sold in ten-acre allotments were made unworkable in consequence of roads passing through them; and this clause was to enable the Government to close up those of these roads which were useless, and to sell the land at an appraised value.

Mr. WALKER had seen instances in which the working of this clause would be of great practical benefit; but he was of opinion that if the land was (as had been suggested) put up by auction, vindictive persons might run up the price to an outrageous extent. He considered the proposed system of appraisement the best.

Mr. BYRNES was acquainted with a district to the inhabitants of which the passing of this clause would be of great advantage. In the neighbourhood of the Field of Mars there was land (reserved under an old arrangement) standing on the chart as driftway, running between several blocks of land. These reserves were of no use to any individual in the neighbourhood, but were rather a nuisance to the proprietors of land abutting upon them. On the Parramatta River, too, in the neighbourhood of Longing Point, there were instances to which this clause would beneficially apply.

After a few observations from Mr. JENKINS, who required explanation on one or two smaller points,

The clause, as amended, was passed as part of the bill.

The next clause was as follows:—

XI. In cases in which no way of access to any portion of Crown land may exist or may be attainable, or in which any such portion may be insufficient in area for sale conditional or by auction or in which a portion of Crown land may lie between land already granted and a street or road which forms or should form the way of approach to such granted land, or in which buildings erected on lands already granted may have extended over Crown land or in other cases of a like kind the Governor may with the advice aforesaid sell and grant such lands to the holder or holders of adjacent lands without competition and at a price to be determined by appraisement.

To which Mr. ROTTON proposed a slight addition at the end, so as to provide that the appraised value per acre should not be less than that of the usual price of the class of lands to which the lands in question belonged.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the land, in the cases to which this clause was intended to apply, were generally small slips which would form but a very trifling part of a single acre.

Mr. ROTTON: Still there could be no objection to fixing the appraised value at not less than the minimum price of the class to which such land belonged.

Mr. TERRY proposed the omission of the words "and grant" in the 12th line of the clause as printed. And further, that after the word "aforesaid" the following words be added at the end of the clause, viz.,—"sell such lands to the highest bidder at auction, at an upset price not exceeding £1 per acre."

Mr WALKER noticed in the first line of the clause an omission which did not appear in the bill as originally introduced by the Secretary for Lands. The term "convenient way of access" was used in the latter, but he found the word "convenient" was left out of the present bill. He should like to know what had induced the Government to make this alteration.

Mr. ROBERTSON observed that the omission was made advisedly. The clause, as it formerly stood, might have led to doubts, and left too much power in the hands of the Government.

Mr. ROTTON thought it should be clearly understood if the appraisers were to be empowered to put what value they liked on lands thus situated. The valuation he suggested should in no case exceed the amount fixed by the bill for the particular class of lands in which such pieces or allotments were included.

Mr. ARNOLD submitted that the effect of Mr. Terry's amendment would be to render the clause of no value whatever. The selling at auction would nullify the very principle which was embodied in the clause, viz:—the enabling persons to obtain at a fair valuation pieces and strips of land which they ought to have got long ago, but to which, as the thing now stood, they had no legal right. There were many such cases in the country, and persons would be willing to purchase the intervening strips lying between a road and the outside boundary of their grants, provided they could do so on fair terms. These intervening strips were useless to others, though there might be instances where parties would be subjected to annoyance if the auction plan was adopted. The better way he considered would be to pass the clause as it stood.

The question was then put on the amendments proposed by Mr. Terry, both of which were negatived without a division.

An amendment, moved by Mr. ROTTON, providing that the appraisement value should not be less than the minimum upset-price of the class of land, as set forth in section 21, was then added at the end of the clause, which was put and passed as amended.

Mr. ROBERTSON then proposed the following as clause 12 of the bill:—

XII. The Governor may with the like advice by a memorandum in writing under his hand declare that any reservation for any water-frontage or land adjoining such frontage contained in any Crown grant shall be rescinded wholly or to such extent as shall be specified in such memorandum and subject to such conditions or restrictions as shall be therein specified and such reservation shall be so rescinded accordingly and the land shall by virtue and according to the terms of such memorandum on payment of an adequate money consideration to be determined by appraisement become vested in the owner of the land conveyed in such Crown grant.

Mr. FORSTER opposed the clause, on the ground that these water frontages constituted a public right of way, which could not be surrendered without detriment to the public rights and interests. The Government, would, he thought, see the propriety of divesting themselves of any such powers as were proposed to be conferred by this clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that from the foundation of the colony, it had been the practice to make reservations of the water-frontage in all grants of the Crown. All the grants on the Parramatta River, for instance, had been made subject to such reservations; and it had been matured up to a late period—till he (Mr. Robertson) had himself put a stop to the practice—to rescind the reservation on the application of the occupants or grantees. Now, he did not believe the rescission ought to take place unless some consideration were paid; and it was now for the committee to decide whether these rescissions of the reservations should be given on payment of an adequate money price, or whether the old practice of making them gratuitous should again come into operation.

Mr. FARNELL would like to see the clause amended, so as to secure those frontages on the Parramatta River, which were reserved for the formation of wharves, but which had not yet been actually dedicated by law to that purpose. On the suggestion of Mr. MARTIN, the honorable member consented to adopt an amendment in the following terms, viz.,—"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall empower the Governor to interfere with any land hitherto used as a public thoroughfare, or with any land already set apart and dedicated to any public purpose."

Mr. ROTTON moved the introduction of an amendment similar to that carried in the preceding clause, in order to provide that the consideration paid for such frontages should not be less than the minimum upset price of the class of land as set forth in section 21.

Mr. TERRY again suggested that the sale in all such cases ought to be effected by auction.

Mr. FORSTER thought this was a very dangerous power to give the Government, because it would involve very often the using of the previous power of reservation in a loose way. This clause would apply chiefly to lands on the Parramatta River, where old grants were held and where a reservation had been made of land between those grants and the water; but he very much doubted whether the reservation was made in the sense conveyed by the word "reservation" in this bill. It had been said that persons were shut out from the use of these reserves by certain portions having been fenced in. But in the other instances there was a public thoroughfare, and the public ought to retain it. He had no notion of shutting the public out from any such thoroughfare. If the land was not used for a public thoroughfare, where was the injury to the holder of the adjacent land? and if it was used for a public thoroughfare, the public ought not to be excluded merely to benefit a landed proprietor. He thought it would be better to deal with such matters by a special enactment; they formed no necessary portion of a Land Bill.

Mr. ARNOLD said much inconvenience arose from the present state of the law. There were certain reservations between the water and the land granted, but those reservations had not been uniformly made, and there was, in consequence, no continuous thoroughfare on the banks of the river. Other holders by the river side must either refrain from running their fences down to the river, or in doing so, surrender that protection against trespassers which was afforded by the Enclosed Land Act, and the Impounding Act.

Mr. LUCAS believed this clause necessary, in order to give the Government power to sell lands which had been reserved on the banks of the rivers. He also mentioned that at Five Dock a belt of land having twelve miles frontage to the Parramatta River, and so reserved for public purposes, had been actually sold down to high-water mark by private individuals.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the practice of the Government since the foundation of the colony had been to rescind these reservations on application, without any money consideration whatever. The power of the Government would be restricted by this clause, because rescission under this bill was to take place only on payment of the appraised value of the land.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the clause would admit of great injustice, and objected to placing in the hands of the Government the power to rescind these reservations, although he saw from the proposal that the public were to receive some equivalent.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The Government had power to rescind reserves under the 4th clause.

Mr. HAY: Did the hon. the Premier mean to say when he addressed the committee a short time ago that reservations had been hitherto conveyed to the grantees without competition or monetary consideration.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes; it was done continually and had been done since the inauguration of responsible Government.

Mr. HAY did not believe the Government had that power, nor was he aware that such a power had been exercised since the introduction of responsible Government. Before they allowed those lands to be handed over to private individuals they ought to consider well the public, and the right they now possessed in those lands. He was of opinion that water frontage ought to be jealously guarded, but that did not seem to be the policy adopted by the present Government. The hon. Secretary for Works had given as a reason for the rescission of reservations, that the continuity of the road along a river's bank was interrupted. It appeared to him (Mr. Hay), however, that it might be a matter for consideration whether it would not be better to resume lands in some cases in order to secure an uninterrupted road along the banks of rivers. (Hear, hear.) This was a matter which might well be dealt with by a separate bill; it did not necessarily form a part of a general Land Bill. He should feel it his duty to vote for the amendment moved at the instance of the hon. and learned member for East Sydney (Mr. Martin).

Mr. MORIARTY thought whatever right persons had under former grants to occupy the water frontage, it would be admitted that no injury would be inflicted on them if land was granted to them, reserving a certain portion for water frontage. He pointed out a case where the Government had granted to an individual the power of running out a wharf, by which he was benefited to the extent of £1000, notwithstanding he had remonstrated against the course being taken as unfair to the public. He contended that they should not give the power to the Government to part with any of the land reserved as water frontage until it was proved it was for the welfare of the country. He should oppose the clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON said: Throughout the whole history of the colony the practice had been to rescind these reserves without any money consideration at all, and he said that had been done under responsible Government. He found this was the case when he took office; but, as he thought it was a wrong course to pursue, the power had never since been used. He defied hon. members to show anything in the clause which compelled the Government to rescind the reservations, but it left them the power of reserving land that was for the benefit of the public.

Dr. LANG said the question of rescinding reservations was one of the oldest in the country, and had been held by Governor Bligh to be illegal.

Mr. DENIGHY thought there was great danger in giving the Government this power to rescind reservations. His great objection against this bill was, that clause by clause placed more power in the hands of the Government than even the Orders in Council did. Reservations in land were always difficult to deal with, because they had no legal precedent to guide them, and he pointed out that there might be cases where a person would not be disposed to give up his water frontage for any money consideration.

Mr. PLUNKETT considered the clause was drawn in rather a confused manner. He, however, took the meaning of the clause to be, to leave in the hands of the Government the power to give a title to any man who wished to run a wharf into the sea between high and low watermark. He did not remember that former governments were in the habit of rescinding reservations, and doubted whether any legal opinion had been given that the Government had the power of rescinding reservations. He thought the utmost that was done by the Government was to give permission to the party to run out the wharf, and he was obliged to run the risk of the permission being rescinded. He considered some power should be vested in the Government to give persons a title who laid out their money in erecting wharves, and should therefore support the clause.

The proviso was then put and agreed to without division.

Mr. FARNELL moved that the following proviso be also added to the clause: "Provided that for four consecutive weeks notice shall be given in the GAZETTE, previous to the issue of such memorandum."

Put and carried without remark.

Mr. BLAKE rose to move an amendment in the first part of the clause, but was ruled out of order.

The question, "That this clause stand part of the bill," was put and carried on the following division:—

Ayes 36.

Mr. Weekes	Mr. Wisdom	Mr. Kemp
Robertson	Gordon	Irving
Rotten	Lord	Hoskiss
Egan	Oakes	J. Campbell
Gray	Pemell	Byrnes
Cohen	Cummings	Farnell
Arnold	Hurley	Lang
Lucas	Broughton	Wilson
M'Arthur	Watt	Dickson
Eckford	Windeyer	Laycock
Lyons	Scott	Atkinson } Tellers.
Hart	Plunkett	Blake }

Noes 15.

Mr. A. Campbell	Mr. Black	Mr. Moriarty
Clements	Denighy	Macleay
Darvall	Asher	Hay
Terry	Wild	Mort } Tellers.
Forster	Morris	Samuel }

Clause 13 was then proposed, as follows:—

13. Crown lands other than town lands or suburban lands not being within a proclaimed gold-field and not being within areas bounded by lines north east south and west and distant ten miles from the outside boundary of any city or town containing according to the then last census ten thousand inhabitants or five miles from the outside boundary of any town containing according to the then last census five thousand inhabitants or two miles from the outside boundary of any town or village containing according to the then last census one hundred inhabitants, and not reserved for the site of any town or village, or for the supply of water or for any other public purpose and not containing improvements and not excepted from sale under section six of this Act shall be open for conditional sale by selection in the manner following that is to say Any person may upon any Land Office day tender to the land agent a written application for the conditional purchase of any such lands not less than forty acres nor more than three hundred and twenty acres at the price of twenty shillings per acre and may pay to such land agent a deposit of twenty-five per centum of the purchase money thereof. And if no other like application and deposit for the said land be tendered at the same time such person shall be declared the conditional purchaser thereof at the price aforesaid provided that if more than one such application and deposit for the said land be tendered they shall be tendered at the same time to the land agent he shall unless all such applications but one be immediately withdrawn forthwith proceed to determine which of the applicants shall become the purchaser by lot in the following manner.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the amendments carried the other evening by the hon. member for Hartley, rendered necessary some alteration in the clause before the House, and he proposed to effect this in the manner shown by the amended clause, which he now laid on the table.

Mr. MARTIN objected to a member in charge of a bill, who was supposed to move that the clause as it came before the committee should stand part of the bill, moving an amendment in it, and thus having actually two motions before the committee at one time

After some discussion, the objection was overruled.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that, after the words "Crown lands" in the first line of the clause, the following words be inserted, "within the first or second-class settled districts, or which have been, or may be, legally withdrawn from lease or promise of lease within the unsettled districts, and not being."

Mr. ROTTON pointed out that this amendment would defeat the amendment in the 6th clause, which the committee the other night carried by so large a majority. His object in moving that amendment had been to restrict the right of free selection in the unsettled districts, except in extraordinary cases. The Government had, up to the present time, proclaimed a large number of reserves in the unsettled districts, not one-tenth of which lands had been applied to the purposes for which they were reserved. His amendment was moved for two reasons—first, because some of these reserves were not wanted for the purposes stated; and next, because they were unsuited for those purposes. An amusing anecdote was told, to the effect that, in the last floods several reserves were under water; several people on the station took refuge in the trees, where they remained for three days, and were only released by blacks in bark canoes. These lands had been reserved for townships, or some other public purpose, and when the surveyor was asked why he reserved them, he said it was only to make a show on the map. (Mr. HOSKINS: "An argument in favour of free selection before survey.") This showed the impolicy of allowing free selection in squatting districts, or upon those lands which were unfit for anything but pastoral purposes. He had no objection to proclaimed portions of land being reserved for special purposes, but he objected to the Government having the right to give free selection over those reserves heretofore proclaimed. According to his amendment the Government could not authorise free selection unless the lands were legally withdrawn from lease. Anything was done in this bill to break down the squatting interest, he should vote against it on the third reading.

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that this amendment would not be inconsistent with the amendment in the 6th clause. In that clause, as amended, the right was still retained to the Government to sell lands in the unsettled districts where the lands might now or hereafter be withdrawn from lease. Surely it was not supposed at this time of day that, where the lands which had been held under the Orders in Council were withdrawn from lease, the public should not be allowed to take them up. These lands had been legally withdrawn from lease under the Orders in Council; nor would any existing lease be invaded.

Mr. MACLEAY, who had a new clause to substitute for the one under consideration, submitted the desirability of having it put to the House first, in order that the time taken in discussing the amendments upon the original clause might be saved, if the new clause was not objected to.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the original clauses must have been considered in detail before the time arrived for putting in a new clause.

After a few remarks from Mr. HAY and Mr. HOSKINS,

Mr. ARNOLD submitted that the Chairman's ruling was correct; the functions of a committee was to pass, amend, or omit the original clauses, and it was not competent for hon. members to substitute or insert new clauses until the original clauses were disposed of.

Mr. LORD agreed with the view taken by Mr. Rotton. He maintained that if the clause were passed in the shape proposed by the hon. the Secretary for Lands, its effect would inevitably be to destroy the squatting interest. If the hon. member desired to ruin the squatters, let him say so candidly, and the committee would know what they were about; but let him not, while professing to secure the pastoral occupants in the possession of their rights, introduce a provision which would inflict irreparable injury upon them. He (Mr. Lord) should certainly support the view taken by the hon. member for Hartley.

Mr. ROBERTSON maintained there was nothing in the amendment which he proposed that was at all repugnant to the 6th clause, as passed by the committee the other evening. On the contrary, his amendment was designed to make the 13th section accord with the provisions of that clause. (Hear, hear.) Without the amendment which he proposed the two clauses would be in antagonism to each other. Its only object was to provide that lands in the unsettled districts should be exempted from free selection, unless in those instances where they have been, or may hereafter be, legally withdrawn from lease. This principle was admitted in the 6th clause, and yet they were now asked to stultify themselves by laying down a contrary principle in this 13th clause.

Mr. LORD repeated his objections to the proposed amendment. The effect of such a provision would prove most disastrous to the squatters. If free selection was not to take place in the unsettled districts, neither should it be allowed in the case of the reserves. The Government, if it saw fit to do so, might easily declare the whole of the unsettled districts to be reserves,—and thus the ruin of the squatters was inevitable. He should oppose the amendment.

Mr. JENKINS regarded the proposed amendment as being inconsistent with the understanding which was arrived at the other night in reference to the operation of free selection. In voting for the 6th clause, honorable members on his side of the House had never intended that any portion of the unsettled districts should be left open to free selection. He (Mr. Jenkins) should certainly oppose the principle of free selection before survey, at all hazards.

Mr. ROTTON said the honorable member (Mr. Robertson) could not possibly have been ignorant of what the committee meant when it agreed to the 6th clause. (Hear, hear.) The intention of honorable members was to exclude the unsettled districts from the operation of free selection, unless in extreme cases of necessity; and he maintained that if this amendment were now passed, it would defeat the object which the 6th clause was designed to secure. With such a provision in force, the Government would have the power of throwing all the squattages open to free selection by the simple process of declaring them reserves; and as the power conferred by the Orders in Council in this respect had been greatly abused since the inauguration of responsible Government, he (Mr. Rotton) was not desirous of seeing the squatters left in such a position of insecurity. He trusted if they were to have a land bill, that they would have a complete measure—that all previous enactments, all Orders in Council, and Regulations, would be swept away, and the law henceforth be made to assume a simple and comprehensive form. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Rotton) never believed they would have found the hon. member, the Secretary for Lands, endeavouring to force such a principle as this on the committee, in the face of the concession which had been made by the amendment of the 6th clause. If carried, this proposition would throw half the squattages open to selection; and except in the case of those few who were temporarily protected by the currency of their leasehold tenures, the squatters would receive a blow which would not only injure them as a body, but which would also inflict almost irreparable damage on the whole colony.

Mr. ROBERTSON denied most emphatically that the present Government were open to the charge of having abused the power they possessed under the Orders in Council of declaring reserves. The amount of reserves made by the present Ministry was insignificant; the bulk of the reservations were made prior to their coming to office. As to the concession which the hon. member spoke of, he (Mr. Robertson) would take the liberty of reminding him that it was no concession at all. The principle of the 6th clause had been carried by a division of 29 to 18, the hon. member (Mr. Rotton) and seventeen others constituting the minority.

Mr. DARVALL, in confirmation of what had been stated by the hon. gentleman opposite, observed that almost one-eight of the various river frontages of the colony were reserved. He had heard it stated upon oath more than once that reserves had been made throughout the runs of the colony without consulting the owners, and in such manner that the owners of the squattages did not know where the reserves were made, or of the mere fact of their existence. Thus an opportunity had been furnished for travelling sheep to go on to those runs and destroy the flocks of the squatter. If the squatting interest was liable to injury from such intrusion, how much more liable was it to be deteriorated by perpetual occupation on the part of free selectors. There were many men who heard him now who, if this law were passed "for the benefit of the poor man," in the manner proposed by the Government, would invest every shilling they had in plundering the country. (Hear, hear.) It was idle to talk of legislation, to defeat capital under the pretence of protecting the poorer classes of the community. (Hear, hear.) What they had to do was to protect the larger interests of this colony, no matter who enjoyed them; and not to sacrifice whole territories to enable a few people, even if they did wish it, to pick out a bit of land here or there. There were no men more capable of availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from the passing of such a measure than the squatters who best knew the value of the lands. The mere fact of reserves existing unknown to the owners of runs afforded an opportunity for travelling sheep to scab the country side, and ruin many of the best properties of the colony; and the end to be advanced by such a pretended liberality was one which would sacrifice the larger interest to promote the smaller!—a policy to which he believed the House would not accede.

Mr. MARTIN thought it desirable that the House should understand what the hon. Premier really intended by his amendment. Some hon. members seemed to think that it was not designed to give the Government the power of introducing free selection in the unsettled districts, but he could point out that the Government really intended to carry this free selection throughout the whole of the colony—the unsettled as well as the settled districts. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Premier, the other night, contended that, under the Orders in Council—which the hon. gentleman did not desire to see abrogated altogether—the Government had the right of withdrawing from lease any portion of any squattage in any part of the country. If they could withdraw from lease, or reserve, any such part of a squattage, then, by this amendment, they could declare that free selection should operate in any part of the land so reserved. (Hear.) In other words there would thus be no limit to free selection. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had said that this was a step in the same direction that the House took against his views the other night, but he would show that such was not the case. What was this right of pre-emption? Under the Orders in Council provision was made for fourteen years' leases, the lessee having the right during the continuance of his lease to purchase by pre-emption a certain quantity of land under certain restrictions. It was provided, however, that if land possessed any special value it should be assessed. The eighth section provided that it should be lawful for the Government to except, out of any such land, any portions which it was deemed expedient to reserve for public uses. The third section provided that nothing in the Act should prevent the excepting from sale of lands required for public convenience, &c., &c. Considerable doubt arose as to whether the words of that section authorised reservation of land for the mere purpose of sale, when any person required land for mere private purposes of his own. The point was very much discussed at the time, and he (Mr. Martin) then gave an opinion in reference to the case of Albury. That town was being formed, and the squatters began to exercise their pre-emptive right. The people of Albury and the neighbourhood desired that the land should be thrown open to competition. Their application was not listened to for some time, but at last the Government came to the conclusion that in a place so situated, and in the immediate vicinity of a flourishing and progressing town, it might be said fairly public interests required that the lands should be not only reserved from the operation of the pre-emptive right, but that they should be disposed of in such a way as the public interest might require, and they were sold by auction the same as other lands. His opinion was given in reference to that case, and cases of a similar character, and not at all in relation to where any private individual might desire to purchase land in any part of the country not similarly situated. It would be seen that that right had nothing to do with free selection. Free selection was unknown in the days when the Orders in Council were agreed to. They had not said in the 6th clause that Crown lands in the unsettled districts should be open to free selection, but that they should not be open to sale of any kind under the Act, except where such land might have been lawfully withdrawn under the Orders in Council. (Hear, hear.) And where it was lawfully withdrawn under the Orders in Council the effect of withdrawing it was not to open it to free selection, but to sell it in the ordinary way by public auction. But the honorable gentleman (Mr. Robertson) now wished to say that wherever these reserves were made free selection should take place. The Government might declare to-morrow every run to be a reserve, and thus, under the operation of this clause, people might exercise free selection wherever they liked. (Hear, hear.) Was it to be said that the bona fide agriculturist required this unlimited right to go and pick out land remote from a market, and where it was impossible that he could live in an honest way. If this were conceded free selection would be free and licensed robbery from one end of the colony to the other. They would have a class of persons going about for the purpose of intimidating the squatters, to extort money from them, and the very apprehension of the danger would deteriorate squatting properties fifty per cent. He imagined the House was not prepared to assent to such a proposition as that submitted to the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member who had just sat down must have felt that he was arguing a bad cause. Land might be withdrawn under the Orders in Council for the purpose of the settlement of the country. Land had been withdrawn in the unsettled districts for the purpose of settling on it population. But the hon. and learned member said that at the time the Orders were framed, no one knew anything about free selection, and that, therefore, free selectors might not go upon the lands withdrawn. The intention of those who drew the Orders in Council was, that lands should be withdrawn for the purposes of colonisation. It was for hon. members to consider whether the settlement of an agricultural population on the land by free selection was not substantially a settlement of the country. He believed it was a settlement of the country such as was intended by the framers of the Orders in Council. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman opposite was willing to sell land at 5s. per acre, but was the price of 5s. an acre known in those days. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had failed to make out his case. Would it be said that it was good for the whole country that all the land on the banks of navigable rivers should be locked up from the settlement of the country during the whole of the leases? (Hear, hear.) That was where the opposition to free selection was coming from—from the Murrumbidgee and the great rivers of the south, where an agricultural population might well be located. New England had frequently been alluded to as the garden of the colony. Was not New England in the unsettled districts? (Hear, hear.) Those who voted against his amendment would exclude the whole of New England. (Hear, hear.) He proposed now that no land in the unsettled districts should be opened, except what was reserved and what was withdrawn from lease. Having shown that the whole of the great Southern rivers were to be shut out by the hon. member's proposal, and that New England would be shut out, he would also point out that all the rich lands of Tamworth were also to be shut out, because that was one of the unsettled districts. The three largest inland towns in the country were in the unsettled districts, viz., Albury, Tamut, and Armidale. There was a vast quantity of agricultural land in those districts reserved for population, and now the hon. member wanted to exclude population from these districts. (Mr. MARTIN: "No; I wish to exclude free selection, not sale.") The hon. member had become a recent convert to free selection in certain districts, and why was it, because in said certain districts were suitable to agriculture. That was what he said, but he would not take his opinion as an authority upon agriculture. He maintained that the land at Albury and Tamworth was better for agriculture than any other land; why, then, should they exclude these districts. The hon. member (Mr. Martin) objected to free selection, because some persons could go and sit down on the squatters' runs, and do this where agriculture was not being carried on, but if he read the clause he would see that the person who went there would have to reside on it, and pay £1 per acre for the land; and he thought he would be unwilling to pay this price for the land if he could not cultivate it. That therefore ought to be a sufficient protection to squatters. If the land was bad, he would not pay £1 per acre for it; but if the land was fit for settlement, if it was such land as a man would give one pound per acre for, then he should like to know why he should not have it. The honorable member also said, if they carried this clause it would carry free selection over all the country. Now, this was not the case, because it excluded all land under lease in the unsettled districts, and it excluded all land except such as was set apart for the settlement of the colony. He maintained, in conclusion, that the honorable member had failed in the position he took with regard to the law, and had also failed as to the position he took with reference to free selection.

Mr. DICKSON thought if free selection was limited, that the great object of the bill would be defeated. He believed the great object of introducing a Land Bill was to induce immigration here, and he considered it would be only by opening up the lands in this way by free selection, that they would induce immigrants to come here. If this bill were passed without free selection, then he confessed he should be disappointed in the bill. He was desirous of seeing the squatters prosperous, but he could see how they could not be so unless they had an increased population; and unless they had increased population he maintained that in time their stations would become valueless. He believed that although there might be some disadvantages to the large squatters through free selection, still it would be compensated for by raising up a large number of small squatters. He should support the clause.

Mr PLUNKETT said he was not prepared to give the squatters greater rights than they had under the Orders in Council. The Orders in Council were in favour of the squatter, and should not be set aside, and in voting to carry out the 6th clause which provided that they should abide by the Orders in Council, it could not be said that he was a party to depriving the squatters of their just rights. The ninth Order in Council justified the Government in making large reserves, and the same words would be found in all the leases issued, viz.—"or otherwise facilitate the settlement or improvement of the country." It was these words that justified the Government to make these large reserves on the Murrumbidgee or elsewhere, and these reserves could be known, although some of the gentlemen interested in squatting leases did not know the reserves. They were to be known by applying to the Surveyor-General's office; and he also remembered two years ago a map being laid on the table of the House, which would shew all the reserves in existence. And whether any were made since then he was not aware of. The Government of the day made these reserves because it was their bounden duty to do so in order to look forward to the state of things that would arise in the future colonisation of the country, because if reserves were not made any squatter could go to the waterholes and pick out what he thought proper under the pre-emptive right. And it was in certain localities which the Government had information were particularly favourable for colonisation, and in order to reserve them for the public interest that the large reserves were made. And, therefore, as the Government had the power of making these reserves under the Orders in Council, and the leases issued, he did not think the lessees had any grievance to complain of, and it was on that principle that he voted for the 6th clause. He was in favour of giving the Government the right to make reserves, and of opening the land so reserved for sale. So far, however, as regarded free selection, there was a very wide difference of opinion between him and some of those who supported this clause. (Hear.) He was in favour of free selection after and not before survey. (Hear, hear.) And to be made in these reserves in the unsettled as well as in the settled districts. (Hear.) By such a course they could make their legislation agree with that of Victoria, of South Australia, and of Queensland. (Mr. ROBERTSON: "No, not of Queensland.") Any one who would give free selection before survey could not have an eye to the peace, the wellbeing, and the good order of the country, since the disputes about boundaries would be sure to beget innumerable lawsuits that would impoverish the litigants. At the same time, he could make it incumbent on the Government as in Victoria, to bring all the reserves to survey as speedily as possible, and, then, indeed, the country might advance. (Hear.) As to the selection before survey, it would be no boon to the immigrants; but, on the contrary, would be but a mockery and delusion, since it would be inducing them to come here and buy land only to involve themselves in a lawsuit, and in ultimate ruin. For these reasons he supported the Government in their view as to the selection and survey of these reserves in the unsettled districts; and conceived that by his so doing, ought not to be made a matter of complaint against him by the squatters.

Mr. GRAY: The debate had now come to hinge upon the question whether they were to have selection before or after survey. ("No, no," and "hear, hear." This clause appeared to him to be the most vital one in the bill. Deferred payments he regarded as a merely minor point, the great and paramount object being to let the people have land to settle on with the least possible delay. It was not the price, but the difficulty, of getting suitable land surveyed that was the objection to the present system; and upon this point, he denied the statements that had been made that there was even now a quantity of land surveyed in every way sufficient for all purposes of selection, because, from his own knowledge he was aware that, of all the land now surveyed, by far the greater part would lie for years before any one would think of buying it even at 5s. an acre. The reasons that had been urged against this clause were those of men who appeared not to have considered the matter, or to have taken into account how the lands now held were originally acquired in this colony. They forgot that all the first grants were obtained by free selection. (An honorable member "Not before survey.") Yes; and in many instances they were not surveyed even to the present day. (Hear.) Such being the case, and the squatter himself in the choice of his run having exercised free selection, all that the supporters of the clause asked was that the agriculturist should have the same chance given to him. They could not make one law for the man who selected his thousands of acres, and another for him who required fifty only. In such a case, he conceived that the House ought to give the preference to the struggling man, since their great object should be to put a population on the land—(hear)—and nothing would do this better than the present clause. With regard to boundaries, he conceived there would be no dispute. All that would be required to be done would be to select a starting point, and then to run the lines to the cardinal points. When the Government surveyor came, the first man who went upon the ground would be the first served, and so on in rotation. Another advantage of selection before survey would be that at present the country paid annually a large sum for the survey of land that was utterly worthless, whereas under this system every selector would serve as an explorer, and point out where the good land was placed, thus relieving the surveyor from useless work. At the same time the twenty-five per cent. that had to be paid down would ensure that no person would select land unless he really meant to purchase it, and would prevent any attempt to impose on the squatters. In conclusion, he hoped that the Government would stand by the clause in its integrity, for if it were struck out, or materially altered, he should certainly vote against the third reading of the bill, and he believed that many hon. members who thought with him would do the same. The sooner they came to a stand upon this point the better, and if a majority was against them let them go to the country on this question. That would be the shortest way of co

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Nursery diapers, linens, huckabacks, &c., &c.
BRITANNIA HOUSE, 357, George-street.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.—JOHN HALBERT begs to announce the arrival of his new spring and summer Mantles, and is now exhibiting the most elegant designs ever produced, at prices well worthy the attention of his patrons and the public. 88, King-street.

THE NEW SPRING MANTLES.—
Ladies' summer cloth mantles, from 4s. 11d.
Ladies' mohair ditto, from 6s. 11d.
Ladies' moire antique and glace ditto, from 8s. 9d.
Ladies' marcella jackets, from 4s. 11d.
Ladies' summer cloth jackets, from 12s. 6d.
Ladies' black glace and lace jackets, from 18s. 9d.
6 cases of French glace mantles, all new shapes, from 21s. to eight guineas.
JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS.—
Rich checked silks, £1 7s. 6d. the full dress.
Elegant stripes and crossovers, £1 9s. 6d. ditto
Large checks and barred glaces, £1 15s. 6d. ditto.
Silk robes, 2, 5, and 7 flounces, £3 3s.
Made-up silk skirts, £2 18s. 6d.
JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

CHEAP BLACK SILKS.—
Black gros de naples, £1 2s. 6d. the dress.
Rich duchesses, £1 7s. 6d. ditto.
24-inch glace, £1 15s. 6d. ditto.
Black silk skirts, £2 15s.
JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

MEN'S BLACK SILK HATS, in three dozen cases. GREGORY CUBITT, and CO., Wynyard-street.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrin that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.
L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

FELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
Double waterproof CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for sho[illegible] in India, see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
Patent WIRE CARTRIDGES, for killing game at long distances; also the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also chemically prepared cloth and felt gun-waddings, to prevent the fouling of guns. Cartridge cases for breech-loading shot guns, and ball cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY, BROTHERS, sole contractors to the war department for waterproof military caps, cartridges, and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers, Jacob's rifle shells, tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London. Wholesale only.

TO THE GENTRY, CLERGY, and inhabitants throughout Sydney and New South Wales.
S. BENNETT and CO. have much pleasure in announcing the arrival by the C. E. Tilton of their annual supply of the finest BLACK TEA of this season's growth. S. B. and CO. have no hesitation in saying that these teas are quite equal, and if possible superior, to their celebrated shipment last year by the Othona, which has gained them the wide-spread notoriety of vending the finest teas ever imported into New South Wales. Their assertions will be fully borne out by all who have tested the qualities of these celebrated teas. From those who have not yet done so, S. B. and Co. would respectfully solicit a trial, feeling confident that they will find it to be the most economical as well as the most agreeable.
For the convenience of families, S. B. and Co. have imported the same quality in boxes or quarter-chests, which will enable those residing at a distance to have an original package forwarded. As there are only a limited quantity of these, an early call is solicited.
S. BENNETT and CO. return their sincere thanks for the extensive patronage and encouragement they have received in providing for the inhabitants of New South Wales a description of tea which before rarely, if ever, found its way into this market.
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

NOW LANDING,
Soda water bottles, in 2-gross crates
Ginger beer bottles, white and brown
Sulphuric and tartaric acid
Ginger, bleached and unbleached
Essence of lemon, oil of cloves
Oil of sassafras and oil of wintergreen
Oil of peppermint, mitcham, and botchkiss
Soda water corks and ginger beer corks, tapered.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

ON SALE.—Snow's Washing Crystal, Manby's ditto Berwick's baking powder, Field's night lights
Pure colza oil, in 5 gallon drums
Glenfield starch, in small boxes
Chloride of lime and disinfecting fluid
Sago, sago flour, tapioca, and Hard's food
Mawe's improved patent floats and wicks
Swinburne's gelatine and isinglass
Pure lemon juice, raspberry juice
Robinson's oatmeal, in 1-lb. packets and small tins.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BREAD for the BUSH.—BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.—Recommended by the Queen's Private Baker, and used in the Army and Navy, is the only effective substitute for yeast. The most inexperienced may, by its aid, convert flour into light cakes in a few minutes. It saves at least half the usual quantity of eggs and butter in puddings and pastry, rendering them wholesome and delicious. It will keep for years. No settler should be without a good supply. Sold by all respectable storekeepers in the colony, in 1d., 2d., 4d.; and 6d. packets; and 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. tins. Wholesale by George Borwick, London Wall, London, and all shippers.
*** Beware of imitations.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO. having, at the request of many of their customers, added the business of WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS to their usual trade, they beg to call the attention of their friends and the public to their choice stock of
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
Champagne, 1 dozen cases, quarts and pints
Sparkling and still hocks
Claret and burgundy, of finest qualities
Madeira, in case
Sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and bottled in cases; also, for the convenience of small families, in glass demijohns of 3½ gallons
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto, very choice, bottled in case
Martell's brandy, pale and brown
Finest pale brandy, in case
West India rum
Case geneva
Old tom, in 1 dozen cases
Bottled ale and porter, best brands
Liqueurs, assorted.
Gentlemen and families may rely upon the quality of the above, and also upon their punctual delivery in any part of Sydney or its suburbs.
Shipowners and captains supplied in bond, on the shortest notice.
258 and 260, George-street, opposite Bank of Australasia.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., Wholesale, Shipping, and Family Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants. 258 and 260, George-street.

WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—The subscribers beg to inform the public that they have been appointed AGENTS for the SALE of these celebrated machines.
The unanimous favour which has attended the introduction of WHEELER and WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE throughout America, and also in the adjacent colonies, is sufficient evidence of its excellence. It is needless to say that this most useful instrument is rapidly becoming a domestic institution; the fact is recognised by its successful use in thousands of families in every rank of life.
In shirt manufactories it has become indispensable. In dress making, quilting, ornamental stitching, &c., it is equally efficient for performing its duties with a rapidity, ease, precision, and beauty, that no other means can equal; the work is also of the most durable kind. It is simple of construction, and consequently free from derangement and need of repairs.
Full instruction for operating the machine is given to the purchaser gratuitously at the sale room; also very full printed directions. Circulars and testimonials post free.
VENNARD and STEVENS, agents, 348, George-street, two doors north of Flavelle's.

REAPING MACHINE.—For SALE a first-class Reaping Machine, by Gardner, of Stirling, whose machines gained the first prize at the agricultural exhibition. It is perfect in every respect, and can be put together in an hour by any intelligent mechanic. This is an excellent opportunity for farmers who are now about commencing reaping, will be sold cheap. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE.—A splendid 12 horse-power PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, by one of the best makers in England. The above imported expressly for the country, being fitted with pole for bullock, driving pullies for quartz mills, flour, or saw mills. To be seen at RUSSELL'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, &c.—For SALE, brewing copper, 1000 gallons; mashing machine, with false bottom for mash tub; refrigerator, large single and double lift, and force pumps, &c., all in first-rate condition, and on the most approved principles. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply WILLIAM CLARKE, 328, George-street, next Brush and MacDonnell's.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others.—ASHDOWN and CO. having received, and made arrangements for continuous shipments of Builders' Ironmongery, Tools, &c., of every description, they have determined on selling at reduced prices, and solicit the patronage of the above. ASHDOWN and CO., (late Woolley's), George and King streets.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—ASHDOWN and CO. invite attention to their large and varied assortment of new goods, of that superior quality that this establishment has been so long celebrated, and which they are disposing of at reduced prices. ASHDOWN and CO. (late Woolley's), George and King streets.

GALVANISED IRON, 24, 26, 28 guage, Morewood and Co., and Tupper and Co.—ASHDOWN and CO. have for SALE a further supply of the above, just landed, in excellent condition. Also Morewood and Rogers' patent galvanised iron tiles. ASHDOWN and CO. (late Woolley's), George and King streets.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON.—An explanation respecting this article has become necessary. The patent (taken out by Messrs. Morewood and Rogers) has from the commencement been worked exclusively by Messrs. Walker of the Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, and upon the failure of Morewood and Rogers, Messrs. Walker continued to sell the article through the house in London (trading under the name of "Morewood and Co."), who purchased the business of Morewood and Rogers.
But at Lady Day last the firm at Gospel Oak withdrew an exclusive sale to Messrs. Morewood and Co., and announced its intention to sell through all London merchants. There are, therefore, two metals called "Morewood's patent" now in the market—the one manufactured at the Gospel Oak Work, as long favourably known in the colonies; the other being sheet iron bought by Morewood and Co., from various makers, and galvanized by themselves. It has become necessary, therefore, to prevent mistake as to quality, to quote the first as "Morewood's patent."
"WALKER'S G. anchor O. brand."
August, 16th.

RENAULT'S COGNAC BRANDY.—It has come to the knowledge of Messrs. Renault and Co., of Cognac, that a spurious article, manufactured at Hambro, purporting to be, and bearing the exact imitation of the brand and label of their fine case brandy, has, for some time past, been shipped to Sydney and Adelaide, and sold there at low prices, whilst the genuine brandies shipped by Renault and Co. command, at Melbourne, higher prices than any others in the market.
A shipment of 100 cases of the spurious article, marked R in diamond, 100-200, was made per Bristow, which left the London Docks in August last, and it is intended to take proceedings against the consignees, should they offer them for sale.
Dealers and consumers in the colony are cautioned against encouraging a fraud which will be punished with the utmost severity the law will allow.

IN the Estate of W. G. AINSWORTH, of York-street, Ironmonger and Importer of Agricultural Implements.—The Stock on hand is now ON SALE under Mr. Ainsworth's management, at prices less than cost. The public would do well to supply themselves previous to the general clearance sale. A few of the articles are here enumerated.
Nails, screws, locks, and hinges
Fryingpans, gridirons, bellows
Shovels, fenders
Register grates and cooking stoves
Planes, bench and fancy
Coach bolts, patent nail axles
Patent enamelled hides and splits
Stubs, files, &c.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Ransome and Sims' iron ploughs, assorted
Lever horse drag hay rakes
Horse hoes and scarifiers
Iron harrows, in sets
Grass seed drills, 9 and 12 feet wide
Seed and manure drills
8-row Evesham corn drills
Garrett and Sons 8 and 10 row corn drills
Garratt and Sons 8-row horse hoe
Reaping machines
Winnowing machines
Chaff engines
Cheese presses
Manure cart and pump
Whipple trees, iron and wood, &c.
F. W. PERRY, official assignee.

NOW LANDING, and FOR SALE.—
Manila cordage, ¾ to 2½ inch, seaming twine
Tarpaulins, 14 x 16, 16 x 20, 18 x 24, brass eyes
Coir fibre, coir matting, fine quality
Ames' Hunt's long-handled shovels
Day's Collins' D-handled shovels, telegraph wire, No. 6
Caustic alkali, amber resin.
JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.—Oilmen's stores
Superior colonial unmanufactured tobacco
Britannia metal and plated ware
Dublin stout, Guinness's
Corks of every description
Coach building materials, a well assorted invoice, &c
LOTZE and LARNACH.

MINERAL WATERS.—Schweppe's Soda Water and Lemonade, ON SALE, at E. and W. PAUL'S, 69, York-street.

OATS, New Zealand, just landed, in prime condition, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH, George-st.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, ex Woolloomooloo, 14 casks egg-shape Soda Water Bottles, containing about 7 gross each. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

WHEAT.—Adelaide and other sorts for SALE ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-st.

ESTABLISHED 1839.—OIL and COLOUR STORES, next the Post Office.—On SALE, by the undersigned,
Refined sperm oil, 8s. per gallon, in quantities of five gallons and upwards
Refined colza oil, 6s. per gallon, ditto ditto
Black oil, 4s. ditto, 6d. ditto ditto
Castor oil, 6s 6d ditto
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, 5s.
Cocoanut oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, tallnut or China oil
Window glass, all sizes, from 10 x 8 to 48 x 36 inch, beginning at 20s per box in splendid order, now landing.
Also, by the dozen panes, in proportion
Best ground white lead, vermilion, ultramarine
Ditto ditto colours, assorted lakes, prussian blue
Varnishes of every description, gold leaf
Brushware of every description, chamois skins
Candles, pure sperm, No. 1 Belmont, wax
Lamps, moderator, tallow, solar, and hanging
Candle frames, candle cotton, London glue
White and coloured waste, engine tallow
Fine white engine packing, signal lamps
Alum, bluestone, sulphur, soda, American potash
Stockholm tar and pitch, bright varnish, &c., &c.
WILLIAM HARROTTLE, oil merchant.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Adelaide flour, Hart's brand
Woolpacks, 10lbs. full, in bales of 50 and 100
3-bushel bags, in bales of ditto
Canvas of fine quality, assorted numbers
English spunyarn, in coils
Hyson skin, in chests and halves, superior quality
Peek, Frean, and Co's aerated biscuits
Chubb's fireproof safes, locks, and cash boxes.
W. H. ELDRED, 304, Exchange-corner.

[illegible] and STORAGE [illegible].—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Cheesecheers, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Moleskin trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street

GLENDRONACH WHISKY.—This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Brandy, Martell's, Henessey's, Bouniot's and other brands, bulk and case
Rum, B.P., Preston's, 330 o.p., in hogsheads
Geneva, key brand, cases and half-cases
Whisky, Scotch, quarter-casks and case
Old Tom, Browning's, in case
Sherries, Gonzalez, Ponce de Leon, and other brands, bulk and bottle
Port, Butler's, Cockburn's, Hunt's, and other brands, in bulk
Ditto, Marzetti's, in case
Champagne, claret, cyder, bottled ale and porter, Truman's, Blood's
Tobacco, Barrett's, and cavendish; cigars
Congous, ex Collingwood, Algerian, &c., chests, halves, and boxes
Hysonskin, ex Tell, Christina, &c.
Oolong, ex Pamelia
Orange pekoe, ex Atalanta
Sugars, Company's current-clayed, Manila, refined, NR, MO over SS, loaf
Liverpool and dairy salt; vinegar, Champion's
Coffee and chocolate
Raisins, Eleme and muscatel, figs, currants, dried apples
Quinces, bottled fruits, jams and jellies, in tins, oysters, lobsters, salmon, herrings, pickles, mustard, and oilmen's stores of every description
Oils, colza, raw and boiled linseed; turpentine, vestas, Bell's, Black's, and Letchford's; oatmeal, split peas, cheese
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, saddlery, Panama hats, assorted invoices of drapery, &c., &c., &c.
American goods, miner's tools, &c.
KEELE, CAMPBELL, and CO.

JAMAICA RUM, genuine and finest imported. SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 52, New Pitt-street North.

LIMEJUICE, genuine, 1, 2, and 3 gallon jars. SAGE, MILLER, and CO.

CHAMPION'S VINEGAR, in bottle; also in 1 and 2 gallon jars. SAGE, MILLER, and CO

PATNA RICE.—Fresh importation, per Heversham. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

COSENS' SHERRIES, of all descriptions. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE, just arrived, in hogsheads and barrels. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

MUSCATEL and ELEME RAISINS and CURRANTS, ex late arrivals. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, &c., &c., all sizes, for SALE privately, at the Rooms of the undersigned.—Just landed, one or more, from 6 feet to 10 feet, with balls, and cues complete. Also,
A quantity of FURNITURE, in lots to suit private purchasers.
N.B.—Orders executed for any article of furniture required, portable (for the country) or otherwise.
ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer and commission agent, No. 7, Wynyard-street.

SNUFF. SNUFF. SNUFF.
Just finished a Melder of the celebrated Scotch Rappee, of superior quality and flavour, 4s. per lb.
Fresh from the mills, Lundyfoot's Irish Snuff, 4s. per lb.
Princess' Mixture, and Thomson's Mixture, 5s. per lb.
Steam Snuff Mills and Cut Tobacco Manufactory, 521, George-street South. ARCHIBALD THOMSON, proprietor.

WHITE LEAD.—For SALE, by the undersigned—
10 tons, in 28lb., kegs, at 25s. per cwt.
10 ditto, in 28lb. kegs, superior, at 28s. ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
C. A. WILSON, 145, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—An elegant assortment of the newest designs. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The cheapest and largest assortment in Sydney. E. CURTISS, 340, George-st.

FLOUR, Corn, Hay, and Colonial Produce Stores, large stock. J. R. LINSLEY, 31, Market-street.

ASH OARS and PADDLES. Boat Sails, 24, Sussex-street North. THOMAS DAY, junior.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

HARDWOOD.—Colonial Hardwood, from Brisbane Water. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.'s timber wharf, Bathurst-street.

COALS, Firewood, Charcoal, &c., at prices satisfactory. H. L. ROBERTS, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS supplied by the cargo, with despatch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

THOROUGHBRED COLT.—For SALE, a thoroughbred Colt, rising two years old, bay, with black points, very handsome, and large bone; got by "Chatterbox," out of "Blooming Heather." To be seen at MARTYN'S Horse Bazaar.

WAVERLEY.—BROAD SOUND.—For SALE, this first-class CATTLE STATION, with 1400 head of cattle. There are five blocks of magnificent country, and the improvements are new, and of the best description. For terms apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

STORE WETHERS.—For SALE, 9000 prime STORE WETHERS, from 3 to 5 years old, deliverable at Rylstone, near Mudgee, on the 1st November, 1860. For price and further particulars, apply to H. W. BLOMFIELD, Lower Rylstone; or to EDWARD R. COX, Rawden, Rylstone.

FOR SALE, 1400 first-class breeding EWES, from the Collaroy flocks, principally two, three, and four years old, tupped by superior rams; to lamb in February and March next. Apply to R. J. TRAILL, Esq., Collaroy, Merriwa; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

MESSRS RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions to sell by private contract, the well known REDCLIFF CLIFTON and WOODSFORD STATIONS, district of Port Curtis, together with 8000 first-class sheep, and 1000 head quiet well bred cattle.
These stations are between the Marlborough and Apis Creek stations, and the sheep country is well watered and abundantly grassed, with open ridges of narrow and broad leafed ironbark. The cattle country is richly grassed, with abundance of permanent water; is as fattening as any part of the Fitzroy.
For full particulars apply to Treasury Buildings, 249, George-street.

FOR SALE, 100 to 300 head of quiet Dairy CATTLE, from 1 to 3 years old, in good order, just fit for shipment. Can be seen by applying to ALFRED BARDEN, Cook's River Dam.

JAMES-STREET, off Botany-street, Redfern.—For unreserved SALE, by order of the mortgagee, his right, title, and interest in four houses known as Casey's. The buildings are situated in James-street. There is one house which was lately licensed and called the Kilrosh Hotel. It contains five rooms. There is another house adjoining this, which contains four rooms; these two front James-street. There are two houses in the rear, through the gateway; these contain two rooms each. All these buildings are brick built, shingled, and in fair condition. Apply to R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

TOWN PROPERTY, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, near the Chapel, and opposite the south end of Mrs. Burdekin's Paddock.—To be SOLD, with no reserve, the entire INTEREST of the MORTGAGEE in two brick and slated Houses, built on land leased from 9th March, 1857, for thirteen years and six months, at a nominal rental of £13 per annum. Apply to R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

FOR SALE.—MERINDA, a CATTLE STATION, on the Darling Downs, lying between the well-known stations Lilla Billa, Wyara, and Retreat, and distant about one hundred miles from Drayton, together with about
2000 cattle
20 horses
A team of working bullocks
Dray, &c., and six stock horses.
The country is first-class—open box forest, with clumps of Myall, and watered by two creeks. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BOGAN RIVER.—For SALE, by the undersigned, BLOCKS on the Bogan, east and west. CHARLES BROWN and CO., Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—COUNTY OF ARGYLE.—To be SOLD, PROPERTIES here located, by order of the Mortgagee. See HERALD, 20th October, 1860. Apply R. FORBES, 78, King-street, where all particulars can be obtained.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, having received instructions for the sale, by private contract, of portion of the above estate, are prepared to treat with intending purchasers. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

SALES BY AUCTION

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of A. A. Co.'s horses
Racehorse Boomerang
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, drays, trucks
Harness, saddlery, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Imported fox hounds, ex Lochiel.

Fox Hounds.
Just arrived, ex Lochiel.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
6 high-bred fox hounds, selected by a competent judge from the best kennels in England.
Squatters whose runs are infested with native dogs will do well to purchase a couple of the above at any price.

Draft of the A. A. Company's well-known Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 head superior horses, mares, and ponies, all quiet, and broken in to saddle or harness.
These horses are by Old Calendar, Fashion, Comet, Boswell, and Taffy, and are well worthy the attention of purchasers requiring strong upstanding animals. Many of them are well suited for cavalry purposes.

Race Horse Boomerang.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The racehorse Boomerang, a black gelding, 6 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high. A capital saddle horse, and extremely fast.

First-class Saddle and Harness Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from H. H. Browne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, November 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of 12 really first-class saddle and harness horses, among them are some excellent town hacks and good weight carriers.

To Sporting Gentlemen and others.
Thoroughbred Colt.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock.
A very fine thoroughbred colt, by Chatterbox (imported), out of Blooming Heather; he is coming two years, and is very promising.

60 Trunks Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex Cairngorm.
FRIDAY, October 26th.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
60 trunks seasonable summer boots and shoes, including
Ladies' coloured cashmere boots, S.S., C.S.
Ditto memel balmoral pumps, M.H.
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ladies' black cashmere boots, E.S., B.B.
Ladies' black kid boots, S.S., M.H.
Girls' cashmere boots, goloshed
Maids, and girls' black and coloured cashmere boots
Children's morocco balmorals
Children's kid shoes, straps
Children's kid boots, E.S., 6-9
Ditto black cashmere, buttoned, 6-9
Ditto elastic buttoned, pumps, 10-13
Ditto coloured cashmere, buttoned, 10-13
Men's calf wellingtons, patent fronts
Men' coloured roan prince georges, patent fronts
Men's army bluchers, superior quality
Men's heavy watertights
Men's and women's goloshes
Men's stout calf wellingtons
Men's prince george's
Slippers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Books, Clothing, Watches, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 volumes books, various
A quantity of new and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver watches and sundry jewellery
Ladies' cashmere boots
Brushes, wax dolls, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

20 Useful Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by E. H. Weston, Esq., of Horsley, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TOMORROW, Friday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 strong useful young horses bred at the Meadows, Illawarra; they are all broken to saddle and some to harness. Amongst them are some capital hackneys and showy harness horses, suited for carriage work.
☞ On view one day before the sale

12 Shetland Ponies.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Captain Hadden to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, November 5th,
12 very handsome Shetland ponies, just arrived per Lochiel, all young, and unquestionably a superior lot to last year's importations.
☞ These beautiful little creatures are extremely docile, and for the use of children cannot be excelled. The majority of the number are mares, which have been obtained by Captain Hadden, at great trouble and expense

Shetland Ponies.
Just arrived per Lochiel.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, November 5th,
12 of these beautiful little creatures, pure Shetland ponies, about 30 inches high, just arrived per Lochiel. They are principally mares, are quite young, and wonderfully docile.
☞ Now on view.

Horse and Tilbury.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. S. Rodd, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome grey horse, by Camel. Also,
A London built tilbury, in good condition.

Family Conveyance.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very suitable family conveyance, consisting of
A two-wheeled sociable, to carry six persons, with moveable top for bad weather,
A powerful grey mare, good in all kinds of harness,
A set of silver-mounted harness.
The whole forming a most complete and useful turn-out.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 first class horses, just arrived from Maitland
1 bay cob, 15 hands high, a very superior hackney, hangs up any where
1 bay mare, Druitt street trial, with 25 cwt.
10 stock horses, with saddles and bridles complete
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Blankets
Ditto Navy Canvas
Ditto Scotch Twill Shirts
Ditto Mole Trousers, &c.
On THURSDAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
14 packages of tea above goods, damaged by sea water.
Ex Canaan, Wilson, from London,
CNN,
441— 20 bolts canvas, Nos. 2 to 5
442— 20 ditto ditto, ditto
443— 20 ditto ditto Nos. 2 to 6
444— 20 ditto ditto, ditto
445— 20 ditto ditto, ditto
446— 20 ditto ditto, ditto
447— 20 ditto ditto, ditto
424— 50 pairs 10-4 blankets
427— 45 ditto 9-4 scarlet
426— 50 ditto ditto ditto
428— 50 ditto 10-4 ditto
440— 50 ditto ditto
431— 50 dozen twill shirts
1513—160 pairs milliers' mole trousers.
N in triangle,
1—100 pairs 9-4 gentian blankets
4—100 10-4 ditto
11— 2 dozen twill shirts
68 pieces crinoline.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash, before delivery.

Unreserved Sale of Summer Drapery, Plain Goods, Light Textures, and Seasonable Fabrics.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th, At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
127 packages of seasonable goods.
The greater portion of these seasonable fabrics are now open for the inspection of purchasers.
Silk warp alpacas
French twills
Printed muslins
Ditto challis
Swiss muslins
Ditto curtains
Sewed goods
Carpeting
Cloutings
Mosquito net
Sun shades
Gingham umbrellas
Parasols
Hoopskirts
Coutille stays
Godding's patent rivals
Coloured straw hats
9-8 prints
Fancy ribbons
Collars
Sets
Sleeves
White calico
Grey ditto
Sheeting ditto
Towelling
Huckabacks
Fancy silks
Light gros
French gloves
Muslin robes
Children's dresses
Ditto underclothing
Boys' fancy dresses
Cotton hosiery
Rough brown
Dressed hollands
Mantle hollands
White shirts.
P.S.—Every line to be sold as they come to hand, without reserve.
Terms, liberal.

To Tailors, Drapers, and the Trade.
By order of the Trustees.
In the Estate of Mr. W. Cousens, George-street.
On FRIDAY, 26th, at 2 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received inst

SALES BY AUCTION.

Steam Flour Mills.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, October 25th.

The Steam Mills of Messrs. Farlong and Kennedy, with above half an acre of valuable land, having a wharf frontage to Darling Harbour, alongside which vessels load and discharge; and a frontage to Barker-street, close to Bathurst-street, of 76 feet, by depth of 289 feet on the south side, and 290 feet on the north.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from John Morris, Esquire, official assignee in the estate of Messrs. Farlong and Kennedy, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, October 25th, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, containing two roods and one perch, situate in Darling Harbour, in the parish of Saint Andrew, in the city of Sydney, and commencing on the west side of Barker-street, at the north-east corner of Brodie and Craig's buildings; and bounded on the south by the north boundary line of those premises bearing westerly, and parallel to Bathurst-street, or thereabouts, 289 feet; on the west, by the outer edge of the present wharf, and a line in prolongation thereof, bearing northerly to the south-west corner of Orr's Wharf, late Grose's; on the north, by the south boundary line of the said wharf and premises bearing easterly, and parallel to Bathurst-street, or thereabouts, 290 feet to Barker-street, and then bearing southerly 76 feet to the point of commencement, be the same a little more or less.

On this large block of land is a very extensive flour mill recently erected, of the very best materials, in a most substantial manner, consisting of four floors of great dimensions.

On the ground floor is a portion of the mill works, consisting of the main shaft, spur and mitre wheels.

On the second floor are five pairs of superior French burr millstones.

On the third floor are the smutting and dressing machines, elevators for meal and grain, with sack hoists, &c., &c.

The roof is slated; the walls of brick, cemented on the northern side.

Attached to this building is another, running north and south, formerly a sugar house, having three floors, but now forming part of the flour mill.

In this building is erected the steam-engine; a very fine piece of machinery, by P. N. Russell and Co., nominally of 25-horse power. A portion of the ground floor is also used for offices, and the floors above for grain and flour.

Adjoining the engine is the boiler-house, having two very capacious and strong boilers, with all the recent improvements in valves and steam gauges, &c.

In the yard are several brick buildings, intended as residences for the engineer, millers, and firemen.

On the front, or east end of the allotment, is the main entrance from Barker-street.

On the south side of the entrance is erected a two-storied brick house, for the superintendent of the mill, or might be let off separately.

This house contains six rooms and a kitchen; water laid on.

These premises have been erected at an immense cost, and will be found equal, if not superior, to any of the kind in the colony.

The very great advantages from being able to discharge cargoes of wheat, coals, and wood, and the shipment of flour and bran direct from the mill into a vessel, cannot be too highly appreciated, as an amount is thus saved during the year, in wharfage and cartage of these very bulky articles, which would more than amount to the rent of the premises in another part of the city not possessing wharf frontage. The time saved in this way is perhaps of more importance than the amount of money.

Terms at sale.

The Chippendale Hotel.
Two Houses adjoining.
A Cottage and Garden, Pitt-street, Redfern.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th of October, at 11 o'clock, by order of John Morris, Esq., official assignee, in the estate of Messrs. Farlong and Kennedy, with the consent of the mortgagee,

The large and substantial licensed house and premises situated at the corner of Banks and Middle streets, Chippendale, long known as the Chippendale Hotel, containing on the first floor, the bar, parlour, dining-room, kitchen, and servants' room. Second floor, a drawing-room and four-bedrooms. Third floor, four bedrooms. A large yard containing three-stall stable, coachhouse, hayloft, &c.

The hotel is faithfully built of the very best materials, the roof is slated, and no expense has been spared to make it commodious and substantial building. The situation is well chosen for an inn, and with due attention would command the greatest portion of the business in that thickly-populated part of the city.

Adjoining the hotel are two brick-built houses, with slate roofs, each house containing four rooms with a room adjoining and room over. These houses also have been erected with much care.

At the same time will be sold

The house, and garden attached to it, at present in the occupation of Mr. Kennedy, situated in Pitt-street, Redfern, a little beyond Redfern-street, close to the omnibus stand.

The plot of ground has a frontage of 66 feet to the eastern side of Pitt-street, by a depth running eastward of about [illegible].

The house is built of brick, with a cut stone front, has a verandah, contains hall, parlour, dining-room, and four bedrooms; kitchen and servant's room detached; coach-house and stable in the yard; register grates in all the fireplaces in the cottage, and plenty of water from two wells.

The soil is excellent for a garden, and the situation the healthy part of the suburbs.

Terms at sale.

Paddington, near Ormonde House.

The plot of Land overlooking the harbour from Manly Beach westward to Government House, having 50 feet frontage to north side of the South Head Road, near the top of the hill, opposite the officers' quarters of the Military Barracks.

For absolute sale.
By order of the mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, October 25th, at 11 o'clock,

That parcel of land situated at Paddington, commencing on the north side of the South Head Road, and distant 100 feet from the south-west corner of the premises known as Ormonde House, opposite the church, bounded towards the south by that road 50 feet; towards the west by a line 130 feet to a carriage road dividing it from Lot 4; towards the north by that carriage road 50 feet; and towards the east by a line 130 feet to the commencing point.

This ground are several buildings, lately in possession of Mr. Murray; part of them were erected for, and used as, a coach factory, and other portions as dwellings.

The whole will be sold in one lot, and to the highest bidder.

Terms at sale.

Postponed from 18th October to 1st November.

Particular request, to suit the convenience of persons residing in the neighbourhood.

The Plough Inn, Panbula.
Ten Allotments, Town of Bega.

For positive sale,
By order of J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., official assignee, in the estate of Hugh Maxwell.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st November, at 11 o'clock,

The licensed house, in the town of Panbula, known as the Plough Inn, now or lately occupied by Mr. Peter O'Neill.

The Plough Inn is erected on lot 20 of section 11, in the town of Panbula, bounded on the west by the east side of Monaroo-street 66 feet, with a depth of 330 feet.

The buildings are erected of wood and insured for £1000, and let by Mr. Peter O'Neill at the rental of £60 per annum, until January, 1861.

The official assignee's interest in and to a quarter acre allotment, being half lot 18 of section 11, held for 18 years at a nominal rental of two shillings per annum, found, from its vicinity to the inn, to be very convenient and advantageous.

An acre in the town of Bega, county of Auckland, being lot [illegible] of section 35, commencing on the west side of Parker-street, at the north-east corner of lot 6, having 66 feet frontage to Parker-street, by a depth of 330 feet.

An acre in the town of Bega, being lot 8 of section 35, bounded on the east by the west side of Parker-street, 66 feet by a depth of 330 feet.

An acre in the town of Bega, being lot 7 of section 35, having 66 feet to Parker-street by 330 feet.

An acre in the town of Bega, being lot 6 of section 35, adjoining lot 7, and of the same dimensions.

An acre, town of Bega, allotment 11 of section 20; bounded on the west by the east side of Auckland-street with 330 feet in depth.

An acre in the same place, being lot 12 of section 20; same size as No. 11.

An acre, town of Bega, No. 2 of section 34, bounded on the east by the west side of Gipps-street 66 feet by Carp-street; on the south by the north side of Carp-street 330 feet.

An acre, town of Bega, lot 3 of section 34; bounded on the east by the west side of Gipps-street 66 feet, with a depth of 330 feet.

An acre, in the town of Bega, lot 4 of section 30; bounded on the east by the west side of Gipps-street 66 feet by a depth of 330 feet.

An acre, in the town of Bega, lot 5 of section 30, 66 feet to Gipps-street, 330 feet deep.

Terms at sale.

FOR SALE, by Auction, THIS DAY, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, at 11 o'clock,

The steam mills lately occupied by Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy
The Chippendale Inn, and two houses adjoining
Cottage, Pitt-street, Redfern
Cottage, Goulburn-street
Allotment of land, Paddington, opposite the Military Barracks
Five acres of land on the Parramatta Road.

Terms at sale

Five Acres and Six Perches of Land, on the Parramatta Road, near the estate of Elswick, the residence of the Hon. James Norton.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, October 25th, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land, containing 5 acres and six perches, situated in the parish of Petersham, a little to the westward of Elswick, with a frontage to the Parramatta Road of 3 chains 72 links, by a depth extending to 13 chains 19 links, bounded on the west by land now or formerly belonging to George Segerson, and formerly part of 15 acres and 18 perches, for a long time known as the property of Mr. Thomas Weedon.

This block of land will be offered in one lot, and from its contiguity to the city, the short and easy carriage by the Parramatta Road or by the railway train from Petersham Station, which is just in sight, it must become a very valuable position for any business or pursuit where much room is required, with plenty of water and cheap fuel. The back part would answer well for a nursery or orchard.

A sketch on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Goulburn-street, near George-street.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, October 25th, at 11 o'clock,

The house and premises No. 43, on the south side of Goulburn-street, the second house eastward of George-street, now occupied by Mrs. Haraeyman, at a rental of one pound per week.

The house contains 6 rooms, three on the ground floor and three on the first floor, water laid on. Frontage to Goulburn-street 17 feet by a depth of 74 feet.

On THURSDAY, 25th October.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

BUILDINGS and BUILDING MATERIALS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, at the corner of Sussex and Druitt streets, THIS DAY, 25th October, at 12 o'clock prompt.

The whole of the buildings and building materials, lately leased to Mr. Street, consisting of slaughterhouses, yards, &c.

In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ORAN PARK.

An AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE, containing about 2000 ACRES, situate at the junction of the Cobbity and Great North Roads, about ten miles from the CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY STATION, together with the first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, recently completed; and other extensive improvements.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,

That well-known country estate, ORAN PARK, containing about 2000 acres of capital well-watered agricultural and grazing land, situate at the junction of the Cobbity and Great North Roads, near Narellan, about ten miles from Campbelltown, and fifteen miles from Liverpool, adjoining, or in the immediate neighbourhood of MARYLAND, the seat of Thomas Barker, Esq., Harrington Park, Mollesmain, Wivenhoe, and other first-class properties.

A large proportion of the estate is good agricultural land, the whole is enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and about 200 acres are cleared, stumped, and now under tron.

ORAN PARK HOUSE, which has just been completed, is a substantial and commodious family residence, built of brick, on massive stone foundation, with wide verandah and covered balcony, supported by lofty iron columns in front, and contains 8 good rooms on the ground and first floors, with kitchens, &c., in the basement, and detached laundry, servants' rooms, &c., at the rear.

There are also extensive out-offices, comprising large brick-built stable and coach-house, barn, labourers' houses, stockyards, and everything complete for the working of a large establishment.

The house is well supplied with water by a large underground reservoir, into which the down pipes from the roof are directed; and the estate is otherwise watered with a never failing branch of the South Creek and deep ponds.

These improvements have been made at a considerable cost, and the newly-erected house has been completed, both as regards style and convenience, superior to the usual finish of country residences.

☞ To parties seeking a country estate, upon which all the necessary improvements have been finished at a great outlay, the sale of Oran Park affords a most favourable opportunity for investing to advantage.

It is surrounded by first-class properties, and the locality, for convenience of position, cannot be excelled, being at the junction of two main roads near the great Southern road, and only about ten miles from Campbelltown Railway station.

The sale being positive by order of the mortgagees, the special attention of capitalists, merchants, squatters, and others is directed to this valuable and beautifully situated country seat, and an inspection invited prior to the sale.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ECHO POINT,
MIDDLE HARBOUR.

Romantically situated homestead, with extensive full-bearing orangery and orchard, well known as the property of Mr. J. M. BATE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land situate at Middle Harbour, containing about 20 acres, about half a mile from Curtis' application for 31 acres, Manly Cove, bounded on the south-west by a line commencing at a marked tree on a fresh water creek, about five chains from its intersection with Middle Harbour, 21 chains 70 links to Middle Harbour, on the north and east by the water of Middle Harbour, and partly by the fresh water creek aforesaid, upon which are the following improvements:—

A capital cottage residence, with numerous out-offices, and a productive full-bearing orchard and orangery, of about 12 acres, cleared, timbered, and enclosed. Nearly 200 orange trees, the greater part of which are full grown and bearing, and there is a choice collection of other fruit trees, which, with proper arrangement, will yield an annual income of £300 or upwards.

This property is approached either by water by Middle Harbour, or by St. Leonard's, North Shore, from which it is distant about five miles by a good road.

The orangery and orchard is one of the finest and most prolific in the district—a considerable amount of both labour and capital having been expended to bring it to its present state of perfection.

The romantic loveliness of the situation must be seen to be appreciated—being one of those delightful jutting headlands, surrounded by wild, bold, majestic scenery, softened by the waters of Middle Harbour.

The land is well watered at the back by a cool, constantly-flowing creek of fresh water; and it may be mentioned that on the unimproved portion of the property, and in the neighbourhood, are to be found unmistakeable indications of an extensive coal-field.

☞ An inspection of this beautiful property is earnestly invited, for it can be confidently asserted that in no other portion of the suburbs of the city could a more attractive retreat be found, or one possessing so many natural as well as lucrative advantages.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

Allotment No. 163, section 4, as per plan of this subdivision, having 33 feet frontage to Wellington-street, with a depth of 82½ feet.

This allotment is between the properties of Messrs. Thompson and Crawley, and opposite the grounds attached to Mr. Hincheliff's residence.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,

The above described allotment of land, situate at
KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

CATTAI CREEK,
HAWKESBURY RIVER.

30-Acre Farm, about six miles from Windsor, fronting the above creek.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land situate at Cattai Creek, bounded on the west by a line 15 chains, on the north by a line 13 chains 60 links, on the east by a line 28 chains 69 links; and thence by Cattai Creek to point of commencement, being the land sold as Lot 4, in pursuance of advertisement 10th August, 1840.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
Important Sale.

ROSLYN HALL.

That magnificent and truly elegant mansion, the seat of Thomas Barker, Esq., together with the whole of the HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUNDS, comprising about EIGHT ACRES IN THE CITY, situate in one of the most valuable localities on the beautiful HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, and having considerable frontage to MACLEAY and WILLIAM STREETS, between the grounds of Kellet House, the property of S. A. Donaldson, Esq., Barncleuth, the property of Henry Moore, Esq., and the extensive estate of William S. Macleay, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Thomas Barker, Esq., in consequence of his retirement into the country, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,

That valuable city mansion, known as
ROSLYN HALL,
MACLEAY-STREET, DARLINGHURST,
including the whole of the extensive, improved grounds, containing about eight acres, fronting
MACLEAY AND WILLIAM-STREETS.

ROSLYN HALL is approached from the Macleay-street frontage, winding through a noble carriage drive entered by handsome iron gates. A beautiful verdant lawn in front, and mature shrubberies and ornamental trees on either side.

It is massively and most faithfully built of cut stone, the front course being laid in putty, so that the joints are scarcely perceptible, giving the outside a smooth polished appearance. The style of architecture is modern. The upper windows outside are adorned with neat iron balconies, and on the west and north side of the house is a flagged terrace ornamented with an iron balustrade, surmounted with classical vases. From this terrace is the main entrance to the hall, which is 50 feet in length by 12 feet in width, out of which and the back lobby the following apartments are entered:—

Dining-room 30 feet by 20 feet; breakfast-room 20 feet x 17 feet; bedroom 16 feet x 20 feet; dressing-room and closet with water laid on, butler's pantry, and housekeeper's-room, china closets and bath-room.

The upper floor is approached by a wide spiral staircase, leading to a spacious corridor 50 feet x 20 feet, lighted at each end by large windows, and in the centre, over the staircase, by a skylight dome, fitted with richly-painted glass. From the corridor, the visitor enters into the magnificent drawing or reception room, 50 feet by 20 feet, and into two large bedrooms, 20 feet by 16 feet, each of which have dressing-rooms, baths, and closets, with water laid on. On the second floor are two bedrooms, with roomy passage, leading to a leaded platform on the roof.

The basement is built of solid masonry, and contains large room 30 feet by 20 feet, servants' room, wine cellar 20 feet by 15 feet, furnished with stone bins, dairy, store, fuel-house, &c. From this story a flagged courtyard is entered on, leading by a covered way to the detached out-buildings, also built of stone, and containing kitchen, 35 feet by 17 feet, fitted with large ovens, cooking and baking ranges, and boilers supplying constant hot water, scullery, laundry 24 feet by 17 feet, and servant's apartments above.

The stabling at the rear is approached by a side road from Macleay-street. It consists of a large coach-house, on each side of which are two stables, with flagged floors, containing severally three well-finished stalls; and in one is a loose box for two horses.

The whole premises are abundantly supplied with water from a large deep well and reservoir, into which the roof water is conducted, and from which, by pump, the water is forced into cisterns, supplying the bedrooms, bathrooms, and a capitally contrived dripping stone and filter in the basement.

Roslyn Hall is a commodious well-finished family mansion, with fine lofty apartments and superior accommodation. The elevation is handsome and bold, and the interior corresponds with its outward appearance, being at once beautiful and highly embellished, yet tastefully and elegantly finished. Nothing can exceed the extreme beauty of the superb and chastely painted and gilded fresco decorations of the magnificent drawing and dining rooms, which are quite a study of artistic elegance, and reflect great credit to the designer.

The architraves, freezes, skirting boards, doors, &c., are all of picked cedar, highly polished, and beautifully carved, and no expense has been spared in rendering the whole, for completeness, finish, and luxurious convenience, a princely and perfect model mansion.

The GROUNDS, about eight acres in area, extend from Macleay-street to William-street North, to both of which streets they have an unusually extensive frontage.

They are surrounded by the estates of Messrs. Macleay, Moore, and Donaldson.

They comprise lawns, shrubberies of exuberant vegetation, abounding with overshadowing trees and fine evergreens rich with foliage, verdant parterres resplendent with sunny flowers and rare plants, and orchard of the choicest fruits, the whole speaking eloquently of massive Sylvan beauty.

The position of Roslyn Hall is worthy of its fame; standing on an eminence, overlooking the seats and grounds of the neighbouring properties, a more picturesque spot cannot be imagined. The views from it exceed in extent or beauty, anything that can be obtained from any position in the city, comprising the whole of Sydney and environs, the harbour from the Parramatta River to the Heads, the North Shore lying in liquid foreground; forming one continuous panorama of noble views, far and wide, the inland scenery giving an air of quiet rural repose and high degree of beauty to the prospect.

☞ In bringing this valuable estate into the market for positive sale, in consequence of the proprietor leaving Sydney, Richardson and Wrench need scarcely dwell on the advantages to be derived from its purchase, as the sale offers inducements, rarely, if ever, met with in this colony, either to the merchant or capitalist seeking a family seat, or to the speculator with a view to a subdivision. For the latter purpose the estate is very eligible, as from its superior position and large frontage to the main streets, a great portion of the grounds could be subdivided and sold in building allotments—which would be bought with avidity at high rates, and would not, in the least, interfere with the mansion and immediate grounds. They, therefore, with pleasure and without further remarks, beg to direct the attention of all to this sale, as affording a means of safely investing capital, with a large prospective advantage, and at the same time, securing a family residence and estate unequalled for beauty of position, or value, by any other property in the colonies.

PLAN of the grounds, and a faithfully executed sketch of the house, on view at the Rooms, where also CARDS to view can be obtained.

Terms, liberal.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 25th October, at 11 o'clock precisely.

No. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Substantial and superior Household Furniture
Brilliant toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Engravings, Oil Paintings, Glassware, China, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from J. C. Taylor, Esq., to sell by public auction (prior to his departure per Vimeira), at his residence, No. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo,

The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects, including a splendid rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, together with a variety of sundries.

Terms, cash.

☞ Hunter-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, 11 o'clock.

Mr. Windred's Superior Household Furniture and Effects, for Imperative Sale, prior to his retirement to the country—every requisite for a small family.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Windred (who is about retiring into the country), to sell by public auction, at his residence, top of Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the furniture and effects, including a good pianoforte, kitchen stove, culinary utensils, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Executors of the late John Cousens, Esq.

Wines, Spirits, Bottled Beer, Liqueurs, Cordials, &c., &c.
The entire Stock-in-trade of Wines and Spirits.
☞ Important to Publicans and others, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Executors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,

The stock-in-trade, consisting of—
(Principally in bond)
Ports and sherries, in wood and bottle
Brandy and rum, ditto ditto
Whisky, ditto ditto
Champagne
Bottled beers, A 1 brands, &c., &c., &c.
Office and store furniture and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers, and Parties Furnishing.
Superior Household Furniture, Plated and Glassware, belonging to two gentlemen proceeding to Moreton Bay and Kiandra, and removed to Rooms for convenience.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, without the slightest reserve, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of superior and useful furniture and effects, from two different establishments, viz.,

An excellent dining-table on castors, small suite of furniture covered in damask, walnut wood table, loo, and other tables, fancy bedroom and parlour chairs, washstands, carpets, fenders, swing glasses, iron and wood bedsteads, mattrasses, &c., &c.; pictures, glassware, plateware, chinaware, and kitchen utensils. Also,

A quantity of drapery, consisting of 50 cloth mantles, &c., regatta shirts, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Final Clearing-out Sale of the Stock of the late Mr Busfield.
Notice to Drapers, Slop Sellers, Tailors, Hatters, &c.

Unreserved Auction Sale, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the administrators in this estate to make a final close of this stock, without the least reserve, at the Stores, Pitt-street, next door to Messrs. Farmer and Painter, THIS DAY, and TOMORROW.

THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

Hosiery.—Men's mercery, white longcloth shirts, scarlet and blue serge ditto, window hollands, flowers, sewed muslins, fringes, ribbons, blond, lace, edgings, &c., gala plaids, shawls, mantle hollands, coloured coburgs, railway rugs, &c., &c.

Slops.—Consisting of colonial and fancy tweed trowsers, doeskin, pilot, gambroon, moleskin, and bedford cord ditto, pea jackets, cloth paletots, jumpers, guernseys, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Entire packages viz:—

Coloured counterpanes, white umbrellas, Paris silk hats, Brooks' reel cottons, Horrocks' longcloth, military blankets, cabbagetree and panama hats, pilot jackets, plain bareges, gala plaids, &c.

At 2 o'clock,

China matting, three-bushel bags, gunny ditto, sherry, claret, sugar, wax vestas, confectionery, sardines, salt, sundries, &c., &c.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Flour.
Ex Ellen and Elizabeth, Miller, master, from Valparaiso.

Auction Sale, at Moore's Wharf, FRIDAY, 26th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Store, Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY, 26th October, at 10 o'clock prompt,

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ellen and Elizabeth,
40 bags flour, very slightly damaged
186 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
142 ditto ditto, much damaged.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
☞ 50 Hogsheads Allsopp's Ale.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, 26th October.

To Merchants, Shippers, Hotelkeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 26th October, at quarter to 1 o'clock,

50 hogsheads Allsopp's ale.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
250 Trunks Poole and Co.'s.
Summer Goods.
Ex late arrivals.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, the 29th instant,

The above shipment of seasonable boots and shoes, of Poole and Co.'s manufacture.

Particulars in future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
To Merchants, Drapers, Hosiers, Milliners, Warehousemen, and others.
Extensive Sale by Auction.

WEDNESDAY 31st October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, at 11 o'clock,

120 packages new and seasonable goods, ex Wave of Life, Jason, and Lochell, comprising slops, hosiery, hats, bonnets, millinery, and general drapery.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 26th October.

To Stationers
To Printers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,

72 packages general stationery,
Just landed ex Canaan, and Hochelaga,
Comprising—

PRINTING PAPERS.

Super cream laid double demy, 43 and 35 lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto single ditto, 16, 18, and 20 lbs.
Ditto ditto wove ditto ditto, 16, 18, and 20 lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto double ditto, 42 and 35 lbs.
Ditto blue laid super royal, 44 and 52 lbs.
Ditto hand-made demy, 25 lbs.
Ditto ditto medium demy, 35 lbs.

WRITING PAPERS.

Blue laid foolscap, 10, 12, 13 14 lbs.
Ditto wove ditto
Cream laid ditto, 10, 12, and 14 lbs.
Superfine large cream laid post, 4to, 14, 16, 20 lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto wove ditto ditto, 16, 19 lbs.
Ditto ditto blue wove ditto, 14, 16, 19 lbs.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 8vo, 19 and 21 lbs.
Ditto ditto cream ditto ditto, 19 and 21 lbs.

CARTRIDGE, BLOTTING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

Imperial cartridge, 27 lbs.
Elephant ditto, 30 ditto
Pink and white blotting, 14 ditto
Brown papers, all weight and sizes
Crown greyed, 13, 14, and 16 lbs.
Ditto purple, 13, 14, and 16 lbs.
Grocers' bags, assorted, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 lbs.

ENVELOPES.

Fine drab envelopes
Super yellow wove, ditto
Mercantile cream laid envelopes
Satin blue laid ditto
Enamelled cream laid ditto
Vellum cream laid ditto
Universal yellow wove ditto, &c., &c.

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

Medium ledgers, full calf, hand-made
Ditto ditto, russia bands, ditto
Demy ditto, full calf, ditto
Foolscap ditto ditto
A large and suitable assortment of memorandum books
Spelling books, assorted, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

SATURDAY, 27th October.

To Fancy Dealers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sundries, to close various accounts, comprising
Workboxes
Dressing cases
Cruet stands
Marbles
China figures
Chandeliers
Nests backgammon boards
Musical shells
Watch springs
Bread trays
Pipes
Framed engravings
Books, pamphlets
Best Turkey sponge
Snaffle heads and reins, lined check albert silver buckle
Patent padlocks and keys
Malacca canes, &c.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday.

To Musicsellers, Fancy Shopkeepers, &c.
New Goods, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of
Real rosewood concertinas
Ditto, G. S. keys and pearl inlaid
Ditto, superior, in locked boxes
Portemonnaies, money bags
Morocco and leather bags
Note paper, perfumery, &c. &c.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

To Cricketers and Fancy Warehousemen.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY (Thursday), at 12 o'clock,

An assortment of
Boys' cricket bats and balls
Men's ditto ditto
Duke's superior match and spring bats
Polished and dove-tailed bats
Duke's cricket balls
Spring leg guards
Albert cricket gloves, &c.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 25th October.

Soaps, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 25th October, at 11 o'clock,

Gosnell's shaving cream, ambrosial
Ditto lavender water, essences, preston salts
Old brown Windsor and household soaps
Rimmel's essences, lavender water
Gosnell's violet powder, cold cream
Hair oil, marking ink, pastiles, sand soap
Heiffir's razors, razor strops
Metallic and gilt mirrors
Stained dressing and other combs
Sets salad spoons and forks
Ladies' reticules, assorted
Fancy boxes, shell boxes
Billiard pipes, tobacco pouches
Ladies' companions, pincushions
Dominoes, watch stands
Crochet nets, shell collars
Papier mache and other blotters
Papeteries, cigar cases
Workboxes, sponge bags
And a large variety of first-class fancy goods.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock precisely.

10,000 Bricks, without the slightest reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

10,000 bricks, now on Macnamara's Wharf. Samples at Mart.

Terms, cash.

Bass' Pyramid Brand Ale, in Bottle.
387 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sternoway, Watson, master, from London.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock promp,

8,
295 cases Bass' pyramid brand ale, each 3 dozen quarts
92 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints

Terms, cash.

Drapery Stock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry James Hudson, Storekeeper, Campbelltown.
By order of the Official Assignee.
F. W. Perry, Esq.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

The stock-in-trade of the above-named insolvent, consisting of drapery goods, &c. Also,
2 useful horses
2 sets harness, and
Sundry small debts.

Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale.
Copper
Regulus.
From the Bathurst Copper Mine, Summer Hill.
Important to Merchants, Shippers, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

4 tons 6 cwt. copper
3 tons 13 cwt. rich regulus.

Terms, cash.

N.B.—The whole of the above is now at the Rooms of the Auctioneers. Intending purchasers are requested to call and inspect the same prior to the sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
95 Trunks Seasonable Goods, from the first-class manufacturers, H. A. Hyde and Co.
Now landing, ex Wave of Life.
Without reserve.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,

95 trunks, new and seasonable goods.

Terms at sale.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

Iron.

2027 Bars
526 ditto (horseshoe")
62 ditto Half-rounds
223 Bundles
129 ditto Sheet Iron.

For Sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant—time, 12 o'clock prompt.

At the Stores of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.,
Botts' Wharf.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex City of Manchester, King, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged.
Important to Ironmongers, Founders, Farriers, Engineers, Wheelwrights, and the Trade generally.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Stores, Botts' Wharf, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, 12 o'clock prompt,

2027 bars iron, stamped WP&Co., best bars, 16 to 17 feet long
223 bundles iron, stamped ditto ditto
526 bars ditto, "horseshoe," stamped ditto ditto
62 ditto ditto, half-rounds, stamped ditto ditto
129 bundles Staffordshire sheet iron.
Altogether weighing 70 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs.

Terms, cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Publicans, and others.

Choice Wines
Brandies
Whisky
Rum
Ale
Porter, &c., &c.

Day of Sale FRIDAY next, the 26th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

Ex Exact, from Oporto,
10 hogsheads Hunt's single diamond port wine
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto
30 quarter-casks ditto double ditto ditto
10 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
2 hogsheads ditto treble ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
2 hogsheads ditto four ditto ditto
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.

Ex Oscar, direct from Cadiz,
2 butts Cosen's single diamond sherry
4 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
2 butts ditto double ditto ditto
3 butts ditto treble diamond sherry
3 hogsheads ditto ditto
2 butts ditto four ditto
5 hogsheads ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto.

O S over VP conjoined,
20 quarter-casks ditto sherry.

S A,
2 hogsheads ditto sherry
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto.

S L A,
2 hogsheads ditto sherry
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
50 quarter-casks Cook's sherry
20 ditto ditto port
15 cases, each 2 dozen, fine pale sherry, superior
60 ditto ditto, 1 dozen, old port wine
150 cases Stewart's Scotch whisky, 1 26-32 grs., 16·7 U.P.
200 ditto key brand geneva, 3 16-32 grs., 16·8 U.P.
20 hogsheads Rizat's dark brandy
10 hogsheads ditto pale ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
100 cases Hennessy's ditto brandy
200 cases Clouzeau's ditto ditto
15 hogsheads Martell's brandy
30 hogsheads West India rum, 32 5 o.p.
100 casks Byass' porter, new label
300 cases Bass' ale, quarts and pints
30 hogsheads Bass' pale ale
15 barrels ditto ditto, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 26th.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, Hams, Bacon, Tobacco Stems, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns and shankbones
Hams and bacon
Bales tobacco st

(Continued from page 5.)

rent, which he repeated did not extend to the reserved tracts. If, as he had already said, the reserves were valueless for purposes of cultivation, there would be no likelihood of their being taken up by the free selector, and hence no damage could arise to the squatting interest. He should support the amendment of the Secretary for Lands, believing as he did that it would have the effect of settling the country with a large freehold proprietary, whose labours would tend to promote the general prosperity of the whole community. He hoped the amendment would be pressed, and that if it were defeated, and the principle of free selection were thwarted, the Ministry would at once proceed to take the opinion of the country by a dissolution of the House.

Mr. HAY explained that it was wisely provided that the reserves alluded to by the hon. member opposite should be held by pastoral tenants from year to year, until population came and townships were being formed. In numerous cases the runs would be valueless without the use of the reserves. In conclusion, he remarked that the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields had elaborately misconceived his (Mr. Hay's) argument.

Mr. DARVALL said he did not affect to conceal from himself that in debating this matter, they must consider that there were two parties in the House—one, open to the objection that they were endeavouring to retain more than they ought to hold; and another party endeavouring to obtain more than they ought to get. It was for those like himself, who were not interested in pastoral pursuits, to hold the balance and judge between them. He thought some injustice had been done to the question by wandering from the particular point they had to determine. (Hear, hear.) The hon Secretary for Lands and the hon. member for East Maitland had probably stated what could be advanced in favour of free selection over reserves. He (Mr. Darvall) understood that there had been reserved a large portion of land entirely unfit for agricultural purposes, and was it necessary to sacrifice districts of that kind in the indiscriminate manner proposed by the promoters of free selection? Nobody could benefit by exercising the right of free selection in those districts, and why should the right be given? On the other hand, he had been struck by the observations which had been made in reference to New England. He would by no means shut out from that district an agricultural population. But he disputed the wisdom of throwing into the same category districts which were fit, and districts totally unfit for agricultural purposes. It was assuming too much to suppose that population would be attracted by doing an act of injustice. Let those districts which were suitable be thrown open for the purpose of agriculture, but let them withhold those lands from which no advantage could be gained by permitting free selection. For many years he had heard the pastoral interest abused for enjoying possessions which they ought not to hold on too easy terms, and he regretted that his suggestion had not been taken. Let them not destroy public property because it was held too cheaply (hear, hear), but let them rather obtain for it what was reasonable. And being in the position of landlords, do not let them set apart for agricultural purposes land most fitted for pastoral purposes. If small holdings were more profitable let them diminish the holdings. But it appeared to him that the demands made by the hon. Secretary for Lands, and those who supported him were on his own showing against this indiscriminate right of free selection in reserves which had been kept from runs where the land was altogether unfit for pastoral purposes. And why should they quarrel about a matter which might be so easily adjusted? It seemed to him that nobody could desire to exercise that power, and that they might confine themselves to the object they all had in view—the throwing open of the lands on easy terms to all. A great deal had been assumed as to the result of this throwing open of the land. He did not believe, however, that a large proportion of the population were prepared to take to agricultural pursuits. The attractions of the gold-fields, and the high price of labour, rendered agriculture of less attraction. Improved roads would make it less possible for agriculture to be carried on profitably, but he was prepared to give agriculturists every legitimate facility. He hoped the hon. Secretary for Lands would not feel it necessary to press an unreasonable provision with a view of proposing a dissolution.

Mr. FORSTER thought some members of the Opposition now began to perceive the difficulty they were involved in by having voted for the second reading of a bill of which they generally disapproved, with a notion of shaping it into a decent measure in committee. Whatever free selection might be (and it had not yet been defined), he should assume that the House would determine it in a shape which would be just to the public interest, and he would insist upon applying it to all the districts of the country. If it were right why were they to exempt certain districts? and if it were unjust, why retain it in the bill? (Hear, hear.) If free selection was to destroy the country, to ruin the squatting interest, why then were they to select certain districts to bring it into operation? He did not think hon. members who proposed that course were consistent to their principles, or just to these districts. If free selection be practicable, let it be put in a proper shape, but if not let the House expunge it. But he said they had been too much accustomed to take the hon. member's interpretations of the clauses of the bill as conclusive. The hon. member might have the good of the colony at heart, but it did not follow the point at issue was as he put it, and he thought the hon. member had failed to show that free selection stood in this clause of the bill. They did not know yet what free selection was, but the House would determine it. If it meant free selection before survey, he had before expressed his approbation of it. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Robertson). But he was afraid the hon. member would not agree with him when he put his ideas in a practical shape. If free selection before survey be what the hon. member meant, then it must be in a practical shape, and not the egregious sham which he believed it was by this bill. Free selection before survey he believed could be made, but he did not see how it could be made practical if made on the discretion of a land agent who was to determine the portions of land selected. He did not see, if there were two or three applicants for a particular portion of land before survey, how the agent could tell what portions were referred to, and there would therefore be endless disputes with regard to surveyed land. The question was clear and easy, because, after persons applied the agent would be able to direct what lots could be taken, but how was it possible for the land agent, where there were two or three selectors to be informed of land that was not surveyed. He said the shape in which free selection was laid down in this clause was perfectly impracticable, and was a fatal difficulty in this bill if the bill depended on this clause, and if this clause was the cardinal clause of the bill. He did not say free selection before survey was impracticable, but it was in this clause, and if the hon. member stood or fell by this clause he would stand or fall on absurdity. He had been asked what was practical, but as he was not framing the bill he would only suggest what ought to be done. Much had been said of the conflict between the pastoral and agricultural interests. This, he maintained, was not the question; the question was, where freehold or leasehold tenure came into competition, and he thought when the freeholder wished to come into occupation for the purpose of settlement he should have the right of doing so. With regard to free selection, whatever it might be, he thought it should be open to all, both rich and poor. Let them not exclude the squatter from selection if he liked, which he thought the hon. member wished to do by this bill. He did not think, as he had said before, that they could enforce the condition provided by this bill after giving up the occupation of the land, and he strongly objected to their taking the land of a large squatter and dividing it among a number of small squatters. He said, if a person took up lands under free selection, let him be bound to fence it; and in that view free selection was practicable. Let him not interfere with the homesteads or towns, but let him be bound to occupy the portion of land which he has selected. Holding these views, therefore, he should vote for the amendment, but he would not vote for the clause unless it carried out free selection in the way he had stated.

Mr. LUCAS said: From the speeches of some hon. members one would think that the squatters' runs were going to be taken up by the free selectors; whereas, considering the male population, it would be seen that a very small portion of their runs could be taken up—in fact, not more than 320,000 acres. Now, when they considered that some hon. members held 800,000 acres of land surely they ought not to object to the people of the colony taking one-third of what they held. He maintained that all the squatters had been free selectors before survey, and in Governor Hunter's time land was selected without survey, and no evil had arisen from that matter. He pointed out a plan by which land could be occupied before survey, without any detriment to the selector, and showed how the expenditure of the country would be relieved by having surveyed only such land as had been actually purchased, in place of surveying land so perfectly useless that it never would be sold. He recommended the hon. Secretary to stand by this clause to the last, and, if necessary, to go to the country upon it, and there learn whether the people were or were not in favour of selection before survey.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought it time that the debate should be adjourned.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed any adjournment.

Mr. GORDON intended to support the amendment, as reserves had been made, and it was essential that they should be occupied as soon as possible. At the same time he must announce that he was opposed to free selection before survey, and should oppose it when the proper time came, giving his reason for so doing.

Mr. CLEMENTS said that the reserves had been made in the unsettled districts, not because the lands were suitable for agriculture, but for no particular reason whatever, except to make reserves. He was favourable to selection for agricultural settlement, and would consent to making the reserves as large as might be desired, but would not leave the power of doing this in the hands of any Government, but would leave it to be done by a vote of that House.

The House then divided on Mr. Robertson's amendment, the question being, "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question."

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Clements	Mr. Rotton	Mr. Broughton
Hamilton	Martin	Jenkins
Darvall	Watt	Hurley
Lord	Kemp	Cummings
Roberts	Hay	A. Campbell
W. Manley	Farnell	Morris
Walker	Hodgson	Mort
Samuel	Terry	

Tellers.

Noes, 37.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Atkinson	Mr. Blake
Weekes	Scott	Terry
Arnold	Egan	Wisdom
Asher	Hoskins	Pemell
Deniehy	Eckford	Laycock
Faucett	Oakes	Irving
Black	Plunkett	Lyons
Wild	Dickson	Gray
Hart	Moriarty	Lucas
Windeyer	Dr. Lang	Gordon
Parkes	Mr. Cohen	Garrett
Watt	M'Arthur	Forster
Wilson		Tellers.

Mr. ROTTON wished to have inserted in place of the words omitted the following words—"not being within the unsettled districts, and not being"—

The CHAIRMAN ruled that this could not be done.

Mr. ROTTON then moved that the words "which have been or" be omitted from the words proposed to be inserted.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that if this amendment were carried it would not have the effect of keeping the people from obtaining possession of the lands already reserved.

After some further remarks Mr. ROTTON withdrew his amendment, and the committee divided on the question, "That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted," with the following result:—

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Weekes	Mr. Windeyer	Dr. Lang
Robertson	Egan	Mr. Daniel
Arnold	Deniehy	Plunkett
Dickson	Atkinson	Wild
Cohen	Wilson	Forster
Garrett	Piett	Terry
Moriarty	Gordon	Faucett
Asher	Eckford	Wisdom
Blake	Pemell	Lucas
Black	Oakes	Gray
Parkes	Scott	M'Arthur
Hart	Hoskins	Tellers.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Mort	Mr. Lyons	Mr. A. Campbell
Jenkins	Watt	Hay
Morris	Parnell	Clements
Martin	Broughton	Rotton
Kemp	Cummings	Irving
Darvall	Laycock	Walker
Hamilton	Hurley	Lord
Samuel	Hodgson	Tellers.
Macleay	Roberts	

The amendment was therefore carried.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at a later hour of the day, and the resumption of this committee to take precedence of all other business.

SUPPLY.

The resumption of the Committee of Supply was postponed until a later hour of the day.

MAITLAND CHURCH LANDS.

On the motion of Mr. KEMP it was ordered, "1. That the bill to enable the Bishop of Newcastle to sell certain land in Maitland be referred to a select committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Weekes, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clements, Mr. Morris, Mr. Mort, Captain Russell, and the mover.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the House adjourned until a later hour of the day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of John Beaton, an adjourned second meeting for examination. Insolvent was further examined by the official assignee; two debts were proved, and the second meeting terminated.

In the estate of Henry Elvey, a second meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Charles Skerrett, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and the assignee read a short report.

In the estate of Joseph Simmons, junior, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William King, a single meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Joseph Cuthbert, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of Michael Mullins, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed by his Honor to retain his household furniture, valued at £7.

In the estate of Thomas and William Chippendale, an adjourned examination. Thomas Chippendale was examined by Mr. Isaacs, and the meeting adjourned until Monday.

In the estate of Daniel Harding, a single meeting. Four debts were proved. No directions were given.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.—THURSDAY.

Morris and Moon, adjourned special, for proof of debts, half-past 10.

James Kennedy, second, half-past 10.
Charles Horsley, first, half-past 11.
Thomas Organ, first, 12.
Lois Eattler, adjourned single, 12.
William Mortimer, single, half-past 12.
Michael Benson, first, 2.
William H. Mackay, first, half-past 2.
John Ryan, adjourned single, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Raper, Peden, Asher.

Eight persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

John Johnson pleaded guilty to having stolen a pair of trousers from the shop of James Phillips, of George-street, clothier, and was sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, three calendar months.

Thomas Fitzgerald was brought before the Court by sergeant Keay, charged with having obtained goods and money by false pretences; on searching him found a quantity of quicksilver. John Manning, dealer and hawker, deposed that yesterday afternoon he was vending fruit in George-street; about two o'clock prisoner came to him, purchased an orange (the price of which was threepence), and in payment tendered the coin produced (a whitened half-penny), and demanded change for a two shilling piece; witness doubted the genuineness of the coin, but being short-sighted, and having known the prisoner some months, gave him change (1s. 9d.) as for a two shilling piece; soon afterward he asked a passer-by whether the coin were a florin, and being informed that it was not, he at once gave information to the police. The prisoner denied that he was near the place at all at the time spoken of, and denied the transaction altogether. Committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

Catherine Maloney was charged with having assaulted Thomas Gilmore, half-porter in the Benevolent Asylum. Defendant yesterday made application for admittance into the Asylum (having been twice expelled for misconduct), and on leaving the committee-room struck the complainant, saying "You —— wretch, this is all through you." As soon as she had reached the yard, she took up and threw a stone which cut his head; he gave her no provocation whatever. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Charles Henry Shettle, Thomas Kelser, George Cunningham, Thomas Roach, Richard Seiden, and William Ogle, publicans, were severally fined 5s. for keeping open house for the sale of liquor on Sunday: Stephen Long and John J. Yeend were fined for similar offences, the first 10s. and the other 20s., with 5s. 6d. costs in each case.

William Waterhouse, publican, appeared on summons to answer a complaint for having delayed to admit inspector Taylor, who deposed that about one o'clock in the morning of the 16th September, seeing defendant's bar lighted up, and hearing the sound of voices within, he knocked for admittance; after waiting some time, a window was opened, and a man's voice inquired who was there and what was wanted; replied that he was an inspector of police, and required admittance; the man went from the window, and after the lapse of from five to ten minutes the door was opened; there was then only the inmates of the house to be seen in it, but he heard the footsteps of several persons leaving the premises by the back way, and on leaving the house met two or three men and as many prostitutes, who had evidently but just left the house. This witness was supported. A witness was called for the defence, whose evidence was given in such a manner as caused their worships to impose upon the defendant a heavier penalty than is usually imposed in such cases, namely, £5, with 26s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

The same defendant was then convicted of a similar offence between the hours of one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 28th September, for which offence he was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty with 16s. costs.

James Walker was found guilty, on the prosecution of inspector Mitchelson, of a breach of the Weights and Measures Act—having in his possession an unjust weighing machine—and was sentenced to pay 10s. penalty and 19s. costs.

Henry Cunningham and James Morris, fruiterers, found guilty of Sunday trading, were fined 2s. 6d. each.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. J. Oatley.

Four persons, who had been found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment; and Henry Linfield, apprehended as a rogue and vagabond, was sentenced to fourteen days in gaol.

Richard Stevens, cooper, Windmill-street, was fined 10s. with costs, for a common assault upon Peter Maloney, waterman.

Two boys, named William Roley and George Cornish, charged with stealing a quantity of potatoes, the property of James Lyons, North Shore, were ordered to enter into sureties for their good behaviour, in default to be imprisoned for one week.

William Hogan, blacksmith, Essex-street, was fined 20s, with costs, for assaulting a married woman named Mary Wylde by spitting in her face and pulling her cap and comb off, whilst in the Black Dog public-house, Gloucester-street.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—The Mayor and others v. Hickson, Gilchrist and others v. Peters, Moffat v. Ross, Rossiter and another v. Reay, Higgins v. Single, Scott v. Rush.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—In the matter of O'Donnelle, infants, first account of guardian; Fraser v. Loftus, plaintiff's charge of personal estate; examination of articled clerks and conveyancer, at two o'clock p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company was held yesterday, at the offices of the Company, George-street, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. R. JONES took the chair.

The SECRETARY read the following report and balance-sheet:—

At the eighteenth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, held in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1860, the following report was presented:

In laying before the proprietors the usual statement of the affairs of the Company, the Directors have to remark, that while the amount of premium received, owing to the continued depression of trade, has fallen much below that of the preceding half-year, the losses sustained have been inconsiderable.

The accounts now on the table show a balance remaining at the credit of profit and loss, on the 31st March last, of		£2212 11 6	
From which is to be deducted			
The dividend declared the 25th April...	£1125 0 0		
And claims reported unpaid at that date, since settled	331 9 5		
		1456 9 5	
		£756 2 1	
The receipts for the half-year have been as interest and rent.....	£454 11 9		
Premiums from 1st April to 30th September	2154 2 7		
		2608 14 4	
		£3364 16 5	
The expenditure for the same period has been—			
Directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses ...	£1357 16 6		
Average paid	£557 2 8		
Returns for short interest, &c.	353 13 9		
		910 15 5	
		2268 11 11	
With a reserve fund of Leaving		£1096 4 6	
.....		8000 0 0	
Together.....		£9095 4 6	

There being no Losses to report, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, to be payable on Monday, the 29th instant.

The proprietors are already aware that the suggestion of the board, made at the special meeting, held on the 25th July last, for the extension of the operations of the company, by the addition to its present business of insurance against fire, and on lives, has not been carried into effect, owing to the legal difficulty presented by the deed of settlement, to the course proposed.

It devolves on this meeting to elect a director, in the room of Richard Jones, Esq., who retires by rotation. James Henderson, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the vacant seat at the board.

It also devolves on this meeting to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year, in the room of A. Foss, and Edward Lotze, Esquires, who retire; one of whom, to be determined by lot, is, however, eligible for re-election.

(Signed) R. JONES, chairman.

Sydney, 24th October, 1860.

PROFIT AND LOSS FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1860, TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Dr.		
To directors' and auditors' fees, salaries, and incidental expenses		£1,357 16 6
Average paid	£557 2 8	
Returns for short interest, &c.	353 13 9	
		910 15 5
Balance		1,096 4 6
		£3,364 16 5
Cr.		
By balance March 31st, 1860		£2,212 11 6
Less		
Dividend declared 25th April, 1860...	£1125 0 0	
Claims remaining unpaid at last meeting, since settled	331 9 5	
		1,456 9 5
		£756 2 1
By interest and rent		454 11 9
By interest and rent from 1st April, to 30th September, 1860		2,151 2 7
		£3,364 16 5
By balance		£1,096 4 6

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

		£ s. d.
Dr.		
To Australian Joint Stock Bank (cash).....		849 18 11
Premiums due		807 12 9
Government debentures, at par		15,000 0 0
City Corporation ditto, ditto...		1,900 0 0
Interest on debentures to 30th September, 1860		202 18 4
Office furniture.....		142 7 6
Premises in George-street ...		4,880 9 7
		£24,363 7 3
Cr.		
By capital		£ s. d. 15,000 0 0
Reserve fund		8,000 0 0
Profit and loss		1,096 4 6
Dividends unpaid...		265 4 2
F. W. Flower and Co., London agency...		1 18 7
		£24,363 7 3

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine and report upon the affairs of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, do hereby declare that we have examined the books of the said company, and all necessary documents and vouchers, and that to the best of our respective knowledge and belief, the above balance sheet is a just, true, and faithful report of the accounts and affairs of the company.

(Signed) AMBROSE FOSS, EDWARD LOTZE.

Declared before me, this 18th day of October, 1860.

J. EDWARD ESSWORTH, J.P.

On the motion of the Chairman, the report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. James Henderson was elected a director, in the room of Mr. R. Jones, who retired by rotation.

Messrs. Foss and A. M'Arthur were elected auditors, the latter gentleman in the room of Mr. Edward Lotze, who retired.

A vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE half yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales was held yesterday, at the Banking-house, George-street, at noon. Sir Daniel Cooper took the chair.

The manager (Mr. Woodhouse), read the following report and balance-sheet:—

Twentieth Report of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New South Wales, to the half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors, held at the Banking-house, on Wednesday, 24th day of October, 1860.

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the proprietors the accounts for the half-year ended 30th September, and congratulate them that notwithstanding the untoward state of mercantile affairs in the colonies, they are in a position to submit the following favourable result of the bank's operations during that period.

The undivided balance of 31st March was		£5,277 4 0
To which is to be added the profits, after deducting rebate on current bills, allowing interest on deposits, paying expenses of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts		85,239 7 1
Leaving for distribution.....		£88,516 11 1
which the directors recommend to be applied as follows:—		
To payment of dividend on capital paid up to date, at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum	£55,954 15 0	
To balance carried to present half-year	3,561 16 1	
		£58,516 11 1

The candidates for the office of director in the room of James Henderson, Esquire, who retires by rotation, are—the hon. George Allan, M.L.C., and Robert Allen Hunt, Esquire. It will therefore devolve upon this meeting to elect one of these gentlemen to fill the vacant seat.

It will further be the duty of the meeting to elect an auditor in the room of R. A. Hunt, Esq., who retires at this time.

An agency of the bank has been opened at Toowoomba, Queensland, and the directors advise the continuance of authority to establish branches or agencies where they may be deemed advantageous.

The dividend will be payable at the head office, to-morrow, and at the branches on receipt of advice.

For and on behalf of the board of directors,

DANIEL COOPER, president.

Aggregate Balance Sheet of the Bank of New South Wales, 30th September, 1860 (including London Branch to 30th June, 1860).		
Dr.		
To bank stock		£750,000 0 0
Notes in circulation.....		541,162 0 0
Bills payable		1,360,093 3 2
Deposits and other liabilities		3,272,893 6 3
Reserve fund		305,372 11 9
Profit and loss		82,086 11 1
		£6,411,517 12 3
Cr.		
By coin and cash balances		£1,723,040 11 8
Bullion in hand, and in transit to London branch, at 30th September, 1860		921,859 3 2
Government securities		30,079 1 10
Notes of other banks		36,769 0 0
Bank premises		97,436 9 3
Bills discounted and other debts due to the bank		3,599,824 4 4
Insurance account		2,517 19 11
		£6,411,517 12 3

PROFIT AND LOSS, 30th September, 1860.

Dr.		
Sept. 30, 1860.—To Rebate (at current rates) on bills discounted not due at this date	£23,570 0 0	
Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on old and new stock	55,954 15 0	
Balance carried to profit and loss "new account"	3561 16 1	
		£82,086 11 1
Cr.		
March 31, 1860.—By amount from last account ...	£5277 4 0	
Sept. 30, 1860.—By balance of current half-year's profits after writing off bad debts	78,809 7 1	
		£82,086 11 1

Audited 23rd October, 1860.—EDWARD LOTZE, R. A. HUNT, } Auditors.

At an early period of the proceedings, Mr. Hunt announced his withdrawal from the candidature for the office of director. The Hon. George Allan, M.L.C., was therefore elected without opposition, in the room of James Hendesson, Esq., resigned, that gentleman being elected auditor in the room of R. A. Hunt, Esq.

The usual vote of thanks were then given to the chairman and directors.

NEW ZEALAND.

LATER FROM NEW PLYMOUTH.

BY a chance ship we have one day later from Taranaki, viz., to October 13th.

The HERALD of that date says:—The Taranaki and Ngatiruanui rebels had determined to make a stand at Kaihihi, knowing they would be attacked by the second expedition dispatched against them, and they have been compelled to effect a night retreat leaving three pas in our hands. As Major-General Pratt was concerting his measures for pursuing them, a despatch from Auckland, advising the General, it is conjectured, of the Waikato movement against Taranaki has led to the premature return of the expedition to New Plymouth. Nothing could be more unlucky, as we do not hear that the Waikatos are at all likely to reach Waitara for a week. What is wanted, and what has never yet been done, is to follow up an advantage over the natives, and give them no time to rally. The importance of this the General seems to have been alive to. For want of this a thousand men have been fighting at Kaihihi when a hundred would have sufficed to complete the rout of these rebels at Waireka last March.

The friendly natives have rendered a substantial service by effecting the capture of Hoera, a native of Hatapthiphi, and although he may not be chargeable with complicity in the butcheries in which Manahi was implicated, he is a rebel in the full sense of the word, and has carried arms against the Government from the commencement of the war.

From the HERALD'S Journal of Events we quote the following passages, which brings the news down to the latest moment:—

Friday, October 12th, 6 p.m.—Two of the mounted escort have arrived from Kaihihi, with the satisfactory intelligence that the pas (three in number) have been taken today and destroyed by the troops, the rebels having vacated them the night before. The pas are described as being very strong, but were not proof against the 8-inch gun. The loss of the enemy is not known—blood was found in one of the pas. The wounded in yesterday's skirmish are all progressing favourably.

Saturday, 13th.—A messenger from the forces south reports them at Tataraimaka on their way to town.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE.—Tuesday, 23rd October.—Before Messrs. James Aescugh, J.P., Dr. Day, J.P., J. B. Johnston, J.P., and Edward Powell, J.P.

MURDER OF JONES.—Jose Xavier Peireira was again brought up on remand from Saturday last, charged with the murder of Matthew Jones.

Margaret Jones deposed: I am the widow of Matthew Jones, and up to the 17th instant was living with him at Hombiedon. I know the prisoner; he was hired by my husband on Monday week; I saw him at Retalisch's public-house on last Saturday week, and brought him to my house; he said he was a sawyer, and wanted work; my husband and the prisoner commenced work on Tuesday morning at the saw-pit; it was about two miles from my hut; the saw-pit is on Mr. Schofield's ground; on Tuesday night my husband said to him, "Jose, do you feel tired?" he said "Yes;" my husband told me to make his bed as he was tired; I did so. My husband and I then retired and slept well. Early in the morning of Wednesday as the birds began to sing, I heard a rush, and getting up looked out, and said to my husband, "Jose is gone;" I saw him going off with his bundle; my husband went after him and brought him back by the collar; he threw him down upon the sofa, took his bundle from him, and told me to give him in charge to constable Seymour if he did not go to his work. My husband wanted him to go to his work, but he would not do so; my husband said he would make him; (he Jose) then took up the poker to strike my husband; I went in between them and shoved him down on the sofa; the poker fell out of his hand; he then said he would go to work, and they went off together, my husband carrying the rations; about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, I went to the pit with a filler for the saw; they were sawing when I got there; I remained about an hour and a-half, and had dinner with them; they appeared quite friendly then; after dinner I went home and left them at the saw pit; my husband said he would be home about three o'clock; no other person was there with them; they were both sober; my husband had ten shillings, and a pipe in his pocket when he went to work; the knife produced is the knife; I expected him home that night, but they never came; I went about nine o'clock at night to Mr. Edward's house at Hambledon, saw his overseer, and asked him to go with me to the pit to look after my husband and Jose; he refused to go, and I returned home and found my dog there; the dog had gone with my husband in the morning; I went to bed, and after being in about ten minutes three raps came to the door; I did not say anything for I knew if it were my husband he would speak; I heard an oath; I got up at break of day and went to John the overseer at Hambledon to go with me to the pit; he again refused unless another man went with him; I then went to the pit by myself; when I got there I found my husband; I thought he was asleep; he was lying down on his side; his head was covered with his coat; I took hold of him by the feet and said "Come, old man, what made you stay here all night and me fretting"; I then raised the covering and saw he was dead; I examined his head, and found it had received a blow at the back; I got frightened and left him; there was a good deal of blood round his neck and under his head; I went to Schofield's and reported the circumstances.

Dr. Parker and constable Seymour gave similar evidence to that adduced at the inquest which was reported in Monday's *Herald*.

John Schofield, farmer at Eastern Creek, identified the prisoner, and stated that he was at work drawing stuff on the Monday; that two sawyers whom Jones had previously employed left their employment on the Tuesday morning, and had not since been heard of.

The prisoner was further remanded till next Saturday for the purpose of endeavouring to procure the two men who left Jones on Jose's entering his service. Mrs. Jones, who was sitting in the verandah of the Court-house, on seeing the prisoner brought over from the lock-up, fainted; she however gave her evidence in a very straightforward manner. It must not omit to make mention of the activity of constable Tiernan in the capture of Jose; Tiernan has earned for himself the name of being one of the most active and courageous members of the police force, having on very many occasions distinguished himself in the capture of highwaymen, cattle stealers, and murderers. It is to be hoped that when the proper time arrives he will meet with the deserts he merits at the hands of the Government.

INCENDIARISM AT PITT TOWN.—A reward of seventy pounds is offered for information sufficient to lead to a conviction of the party or parties setting fire to the Rev. Mr. Wilson's hay, &c.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Racehorse "Boomerang," Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Springcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery; at 12 o'clock, Fox Hounds.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM. — At the Stores, Botty' Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Iron.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fat Wethers; at Lime-street Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Mutton and Beef.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugar, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

MESSRS. FURRIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Soaps, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Bricks, Musical Instruments; at 12 o'clock, Cricket Bats, Balls, Leg Guards, Gloves, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Blankets, Navy Canvas, Scotch Twill Shirts, Moleskin Trousers, &c.; Summer Drapery, Plain Goods, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—On the Premises, No. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Glass and China Ware, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, China Sugar, California, Walnuts, Treacle, &c.; on Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land and Steam Flour Mills, in Barker-street; the Chippendale Hotel, Two Houses adjoining, and a Cottage at Redfern; Land at Paddington; Land on the Parramatta River; House and Ground on Goulburn-street.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—On the Ground, Sussex and Druitt streets, at 12 o'clock, Buildings and Building Materials.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Stores, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Hosiery, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Bones, Sperm and other Oils; at 12 o'clock, Bacon, Hams, Cheese, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Books, Clothing, Watches, Boots, Brushes, Dolls, and Sundries.

MR. F. BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plated and Glassware, Drapery, Pictures, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A very numerously attended meeting of the members of this corps was held yesterday afternoon, at Dawes' Battery, for the purpose of reconsidering rule No. 16, having reference to the appointment of officers of the corps. The secretary (Mr. M. Pittpatrick) would briefly explain the objects of the meeting. As soon as the corps was properly formed certain rules and regulations were adopted, and upon these being sent for approval to his Excellency a correspondence with the Government took place. In a letter from the Colonial Secretary he was informed that the Governor-General could not assent to the rule allowing the corps to elect their own commandant by ballot, because it would be contrary to law. In consequence of this letter, a meeting of Messrs. Deffell, Brown, and himself, with several of the corp, was called, in which a uniformity of opinion was wished for, and a strong desire expressed to avoid any public meetings. A letter from the Colonial Secretary had subsequently been received, recommending the way in which the officers should be appointed; it was this—that the recommendation of officers should be made by the corps, by ballot, subject to the approval of the Governor-General. This was so very close to their own rule that he saw no reason for not complying with it. He should, therefore, move the following resolution:—"That the rules 16 and 17 be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the following rules be adopted, viz.:—16. The members of the corps, being duly summoned, shall be at liberty to recommend to his Excellency the Governor-General, such of their own body as they may desire to be appointed commissioned officers thereof, and no such recommendation shall be made otherwise than upon a ballot of the whole of the members present; at any general or special general meeting of the corps, of which at least seven days notice shall have been previously given by notification in one or more of the daily journals. 17. It shall be competent to the corps being duly summoned, in like manner in all respects, to recommend members of their own body to the officer commanding the corps, for the appointment of non-commissioned officers. That the Commandant be requested to submit to the Governor-General for his approval, the rules of the corps, as previously adopted, subject to the amendments in rules 16 and 17 as now passed." Resolution put and carried unanimously. Mr. Deffell then moved that the rules thus altered be submitted to his Excellency the Governor-General for his approval.—Carried. Some conversation on the matter of uniform, which was exhibited by Mr. William McLeay in person, and it was generally approved. The meeting then broke up, the most cordial and friendly feeling appearing to exist among the corps.

IMPORTED STOCK, EX LOCHEIL.—There are now on view at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt-street, four very choice yearling bulls, bred at Newcastle on Tyne, and of the same strain of blood as the celebrated bull Master Butterfly, sold when thirteen months old for 1260 guineas, and imported to Victoria about three years since. Also, ten pure Shetland ponies, the most beautiful little creatures ever seen here; their miniature appearance (none being above thirty inches in height) is most striking, and renders them quite a curiosity, more particularly to the rising generation.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£317 3 6	
Gin	126 3 6	
Whisky	31 9 0	
Rum .....